The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,222—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBFR 14, 1894.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th Nov.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	13th "
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th "
BML CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SIAM, 15th November. | SUTLEJ, 13th December.
PENINSULAR, 29th Nov. |

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th Oct., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	9th Jan. '95.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 9th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta,
Bankers and Agents.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 17th November, at 2 p.m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 17th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on the 15th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 15th Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 22nd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th November, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S

COCA
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COCA

ONE fluid ounce represents 60 Grains of best COCA LEAVES from which the Astringent and Bitter constituents have been removed. The best form in which to administer this valuable drug in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Defussion, Sea Sickness, etc.

Price Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

CORDIAL
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KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS
—TAILORS—
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(Established 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 27 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to all Christians, including Government Servants, and including WOMEN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments, provided the Nominee survives the Subscriber.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

TRADE MARK.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 31 8
Per gallon	" 13 4	" 14 12

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	" 16 12	" 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S GELATINE-COATED GRANULES,

SMALL, TASTELESS, ELEGANT, EFFICACIOUS,
THE PERFECTION OF SCIENTIFIC PHARMACY.

TONIC LAXATIVE GRANULES	For Habitual Constipation.
TONIC LIVER GRANULES	For Sluggish Liver.
DIGESTIVE GRANULES	For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
BELLADONNA COUGH GRANULES	For Coughs and Colds.

Per Bot. of 25, Re. 1. Per Bot. of 100, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES

IN MILLINERY.
IN STRAW GOODS.
IN FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
IN RIBBONS & LACES.
IN TRIMMINGS.
IN HOSIERY & GLOVES.
IN CLOAKS & ULSTERS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,

Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" P

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 500.
Hunting Case	Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—

Silver	From Rs. 70.
Gold	From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—

We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—

With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

SIX ANSWERS TO ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?

A.
1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.
3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

JUST ARRIVED!

STRAW HATS,
ROUGH CHIP,
DOUBLE BRIMS,
BEST
FINISH.

STRAW HATS,
NAVY BANDS.

STRAW HATS,
WHITE BANDS.

STRAW HATS,
BLACK BANDS.

THORPE & CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 31.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (Local time), for the Supply of KEROSINE OIL at Stations and in Quantities noted below, on 21st December, 1894, for One year, commencing from 1st April, 1895.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Station of Delivery.	Estimated requirements.	Remarks.
GENERAL CONTRACT.	Gallons.	
Poona (including the requirements of out-posts)...	22,400	For delivery at the different Stations in the Bombay Presidency and the Nerbudda District, including out-post, by the Contractors from time to time, as may be demanded.
Mhow (do. do.)...	17,600	
Deesa (do. do.)...	6,000	
Karachi (do. do.)..	8,100	
Kamptee (do. do.)..	6,000	
Bombay (do. do.)..	10,500	
Aden (do. do.)..	6,500	
Jubulpore (do. do.)..	6,800	

H. ANDERSON, CAPTAIN,
Comt. Storekeeper-General.
Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 10th Nov., 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of COCOANUT OIL required by the Company, for Twelve months, commencing the First Day of February, 1895, estimated at 500 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1894, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, and Sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th Nov., 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSENE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of such Quantities of Refined PETROLEUM or KEROSENE OIL, as the Company may require during the year 1895, estimated at 16,000 cases.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,500 will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the Contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 13th Nov., 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of CASTOR OIL, required by the Company, for Twelve months, commencing the First Day of February, 1895, estimated at 350 Tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1894, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained, and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th November, 1894.

ON SHOW.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF
'XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.
ALSO—
Home-send Greetings,
INDIAN VIEWS AND CHARACTER CARDS.
An early inspection is respectfully invited.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS— —ARRIVING

Will find in—

ASQUITH & LORD'S OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

The Largest and most Ccomplete Stock of the Newest and Best Materials for Gents' Suits and Shirts.

SUN-PROOF HELMETS,
HOSIERY,
TRUNKS, BAGS, HOLD-ALLS,
—RUGS, PILLOWS, etc.—

ASQUITH & LORD,
—ESTABLISHED 1870—
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Willof THAKER KESSOWJEE MADHOWJEE, of Bombay, Hindu Deceased.

KESARVAHU, Widow of the said Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 8th Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 8th Day of November, 1894.
Messrs. PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of VUSSONJI JEWRAJ, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased, limited to the Three Governmen Promisory Notes of the nominal value of Rs. 3,000.

CURSONDAS VULUBHDAS, on behalf of GOCULDAS MEGHJI, a Minor.........................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Limited Letters of Administration.

Witness, LYTTLETON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esq., Acting Chief Justice atBombay, aforesaid, the 6th Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 6th Day of November, 1894,
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODER and JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WHISKIES

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S "SQUARE BOTTLE."
CUTLER, PALMER'S "HEART BOTTLE."

Much noxious spirit is vended in this country in pegs showing the retailers very large profits. The spirits in these patented bottles are guaranteed pure and matured, and if insisted on will be supplied

BY ALL RETAILERS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

COMPASS PENDANTS in GOLD and SILVER.—We have received a very Choice Selection of the Latest Designs. Each Instrument being thoroughly tested and Guaranteed correct. Gold, Rs. 25 and Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 6 and Rs. 8.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

CARPET SQUARES and RUGS.—A very fine Assortment of Velvet Pile, Kensington and Super Union, is now being Offered by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld. Also Axminster and Brussels Carpets made to Measure.

BIJOU LAMPS, in Silver oxydised with Gold, Silverplated or Majolica, with lovely Silk Shades, the prettiest Lamps for Presentation.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 60, Esplanade Road.

GRAND DISPLAY of TIES and SCARVES.—Knots with Paris Fastener are imported for the First time. Bows with pointed and Banged ends, Re. 1 each.—BATLIBOI and VIRJEE, Opposite the Novelty, Bombay.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE, at Rs. 1-4 and 1-2 per lb., respectively. FRESH CONSIGNMENTS, with other Select descriptions of TEAS from General Younghusband's Celebrated Garden in the Kangra Valley. Flavor Choice. Purity Guaranteed.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay, MORTON MAJU and Co.

OUR NEW PACKETS of 25 'XMAS CARDS, for AnnasSix only, Now Ready. Best Value in Bombay. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

HIGH GROWN CEYLON TEA.—ROSE ORANGE PEKOE, Rs. 1-12; Rose Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4; and Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb. The daily increasing Demands for theseTeas prove their Superior quality and Moderate Price.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and General Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAM, BACON and CHEESE, Cooked Ham, Ham Sandwiches, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Oilmanstores, &c., can be had of JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street (East side), opposite Royal Insurance Company.

GOOD STABLING TO LET, in best part of FORT, for one or two Horses and Carriage. Address "X.Y.Z.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—Very Elegant and Well-finished New English-built Miniature Canoe-shaped LANDAUS and New and Second-hand VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by Windower and Co., Ld., London. Apply to DADABHOY BOMANJEE, Carriage Builder, Girgaum.

DO not be satisfied with BREAD supplied in Cooly Baskets. PEARSE & Co., deliver Bread every Morning in their Hand Carts. Note the Only Address: SIRDAR'S PALACE, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An ENGLISH-BUILT CLARENCE, by "Henry Whitlock," London, painted dark blue, and picked out vermilion, lined with Morocco leather, and Laces to match, in very good order. Price, Rs. 1,200. Apply to Messrs. STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum.

W. C. SMITH, HOUSE DECORATOR, 47, Meadow Street, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, OIL and COLOR MERCHANT, All Colors Warranted, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, Decorator, Importer of Blundell's Damp Proof Paint, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for two days. In all respects I have been most comfortable, and the attendance has been excellent. I must not fail to mention when I first came into Bombay, and being a stranger I was directed to the Hotel, where I could not stay more than half-an-hour. I at once got a carriage and went in search of a more Comfortable place, when, as luck would have it, I noticed this Hotel, where I have not had cause to complain of the least inconvenience. I am now leaving perfectly satisfied.—G. P. FRANCKE.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is a very comfortable, central and accommodative HOTEL on the Hill. It is open to the Westerly Breeze. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

MESSRS. E. F. ALLUM and J. G. HALL (Bombay), say:—"We have been very Comfortable and Exceedingly pleased with all the arrangements at the RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.—Facing the Bombay Harbour. A favourite Resort for Visitors during the Hot Weather, and after the Rains. Visitors to Karli Caves, Sakal Pathar, Lohagur, and Visapur Forts, and all other places of interest, are supplied with Tongas, Ponies, and other Requisites on Short notice. Apply to the Propritror.

ARITHMETIC MADE EASY.—Howard's ART OF RECKONING, Rs. 5, 2, and 1. CASSELL and Co., London; THACKER and Co., Bombay. FREE LECTURES by the AUTHOR in the TENT, BORI BUNDER, near the GAIETY THEATRE, EVERY EVENING, at 4-30 and 8 P.M.

WANTED, for a Lady and Gentleman coming out in the end of January, for two Months, a Furnished BUNGALOW, on Cumballa or Malabar Hill. Send Terms to "J. S. A.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a First Class AYAH. Must know Sewing, Marking, and Cutting to perfection. For further Particulars apply, with Testimonials, to "MADAME," care of the Malabar Hill Post Office.

WANTED, SERVICE by a First Class COACHMAN. Thoroughly used both to Single and Double Harness. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to "F. 88," care of this Office.

MESSRS. CALLIAN MOTI & Co., Picket Road, intend having a CLEARANCE SALE from 12th November. An Excellent Opportunity for Cash Purchasers.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

54 FIRST AWARDS at the CHICAGO Exhibition. More than double than all Manufacturers put together. 300 Medals and Diplomas at other Exhibitions. No further Guarantee required for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1894. With Photograph of H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Palitana. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; Postage, 4 annas.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he has RETURNED from ENGLAND, and RESUMED CHARGE of the Office of Agent of the Company in India from THIS DATE.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Bombay, 12th November, 1894.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
NOTICE.

CHARLES. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., of London and Paris, have been INFORMED that a Number of CARRIAGES have been thrown on the Market in Bombay, and SOLD as WINDOVER & Co. We beg to Caution the Public against purchasing the same unless they have the NAME of CHARLES S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., on the WHEELS. We are the only Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., who are Coach Builders to Her Majesty the Queen: and our only Address in Bombay is DADABHOY BOMANJI COACH BUILDER, 385, Girgaum Road, Bombay, where a Selection of beautiful Carriages can be seen made by Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., at Special Prices.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 21.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, at Aden, upto 12 noon (Local time), on the 3rd December, 1894, for Contract as specified below for 1895-96.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Description of Articles and Station where required.	Estimated requirement.	Amount of Earnest Money required.	Tender to be received on
At Aden for Government Condensers, or any other purposes. CLASS A.	Tons.	Rs.	
Coal, North Country	1,500	750	3rd December, 1894.
Coal, Welsh............	1,500	750	
For Government Condenser at Perim. CLASS B.			
Coal, Welsh............	50	30	

E. J. CARTER, CAPTAIN,
Chief Commissariat Officer, Aden.
Chief Commissariat Office, Aden, 3rd November, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned invites Tenders for Steamers, Ships, Steam-boats, Cotia, Bagala, Jahaz, and Fathaymari, to carry Singarani Coal as below for a period of one Year commencing from 1st January, 1895, to 1st January, 1896.

1. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Colombo, 1,000 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
2. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Cuddalore, 1,000 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
3. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Nagapatam, 100 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
4. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Tuticorin, 500 Tons monthly, for 12 months.

Tenders can be sent in for the Whole of the above Consignments or for any Part of them.

Separate Rates should be quoted for Freight only; Also for Freight, including Loading and Unloading at the respective Ports.

Tenders will be received by the Undersigned until the 1st of December next.

HAJEE SUJUN LALJEE,
General Coal Contractor of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Ld., Secunderabad.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
TENDER FOR STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Jhansi, upto Noon, on SATURDAY, 1st December next, for the Supply of STATIONERY, at the Jhansi Depot, during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1895.

2. Tender Forms, giving particulars of the Approximate Quantities and Description of Stationery required for Delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and the Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained, on application, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from the Tender without reference to the other Items on the same Tender, and the Tenderers shall be required to supply the same at the Rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be Superscribed "Tender for Stationery," and a Deposit of (Rs. 200) two hundred must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory Notes be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited.

5. Samples of the Items marked with an Asterisk in the Form, and which are tendered for, must be forwarded in Well-packed and Sealed parcels, with the Name of the Tenderer impressed on them, to the Chief Storekeeper's Office. At the same time as the Tender is submitted to the Agent, such Samples as do not meet with approval will be returned to the Senders by the Company.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
J. WILSON,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 7th November, 1894.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE)

Can now Supply

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the Largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before indenting elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made No ADVANCE on the Prices in our

1893—94 CATALOGUE

(*free* on Application, postage As. 2), as we feel sure greatly increased business will soon compensate for the loss of a great part of our profits

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,
at Rs. 5-8; 8-8; 12-8; 20-0; and 50-0.
FLOWER SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,
at Rs. 2-0; 3-0; 4-8; 5-8; and 10-0.

All Collections CARRIAGE and PACKING *free*.

Our NOVELTIES in Vegetables are Unsurpassed, and all intending Exhibitors should have a good selection of them to ensure their winning prizes.

TRY!—Mussoorie Prize Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.
The Pearl Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.
Early King Cabbage, As. 12 packet.
Christmas Drumhead Cabbage, As. 8 packet.
Johnstone's Champion White Celery, a grand Variety, Solid, rich nutty flavour, and stands Heat remarkably well, per packet Re. 1.
Chemin Rouge Tomate, Re. 1 packet.
The Stanley Pea, Re. 1 packet.

To be thoroughly successful with your Garden, you should Sow our Seeds, and *read*

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"

in which you will find everything to Aid you in the Cultivation of your Vegetables, Flowers and Bulbs.

The Work comprises nearly 400 pages, and contains Fullest Information for Sowing, &c., on Hills and Plains, including Calendar of monthly operations.

Cloth Boards, Gilt lettering, Rs. 5.
Limp Paper Cover (only a few Copies left), Rs. 3-8.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KRONPRINZ PILSENER & LAGER BEERS.

Pure Light Beer Guaranteed. Made from Hops
(IN WHITE BOTTLES).
THE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR
CORKSCREW BRAND.

Sole Agents for India,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay.

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MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

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PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
BASEL MISSION WEAVING
ESTABLISHMENTS OF
MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.
DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each
5½ feet by 5½ feet.	3 4	7 feet by 9 feet	7 0
5½ „ „ 7½ „	4 6	7 „ „ 10 „	8 0
6 „ „ 6 „	4 0	7 „ „ 12 „	9 8
6 „ „ 8 „	5 6	7 „ „ 14 „	11 0
6 „ „ 9 „	6 0	7 „ „ 18 „	14 0
6½ „ „ 6½ „	4 8	7½ „ „ 7½ „	6 4
6½ „ „ 8 „	6 0	7½ „ „ 10 „	8 8
6½ „ „ 9 „	6 12	7½ „ „ 12 „	10 4
6½ „ „ 10 „	7 8	7½ „ „ 14 „	12 0
6½ „ „ 12 „	9 0	7½ „ „ 18 „	15 8
6¾ „ „ 6¾ „	4 14	8 „ „ 8 „	7 8
6¾ „ „ 8 „	6 0	8½ „ „ 8½ „	7 4
6¾ „ „ 9 „	6 12	8½ „ „ 10 „	8 14
6¾ „ „ 10 „	7 8	8½ „ „ 16 „	14 2
6¾ „ „ 12 „	9 0	8½ „ „ 20 „	17 12
6¾ „ „ 18 „	13 8	8½ „ „ 24 „	21 4
6¾ „ „ 20 „	15 0	8½ „ „ 8½ „	8 0
6¾ „ „ 24 „	18 0	9 „ „ 9 „	9 8
7 „ „ 7 „	5 8	10 „ „ 3½ „	4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each.
5 feet by 5 feet,	2 2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6 0
5 „ „ 6 „	2 8	7 „ „ 7 „	4 2
5 „ „ 7½ „	3 2	7 „ „ 9 „	5 4
5½ „ „ 5½ „	2 9	7 „ „ 10 „	6 0
5½ „ „ 7½ „	3 8	7 „ „ 12 „	7 4
5½ „ „ 11 „	5 3	7½ „ „ 7½ „	4 8
6 „ „ 6 „	3 0	7½ „ „ 9 „	5 10
6 „ „ 7 „	3 8	7½ „ „ 10½ „	6 9
6 „ „ 8 „	4 0	7½ „ „ 12 „	7 8
6 „ „ 9 „	4 8	7½ „ „ 15 „	9 6
6 „ „ 10 „	5 0	7½ „ „ 18 „	11 4
6 „ „ 11 „	5 8	7½ „ „ 20 „	12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0 3 6
20 „ „ ...	4 8	20 „ „ ...	3 12 3 14
22 „ „ ...	5 4	22 „ „ ...	4 6
24 „ „ ...	5 8	24 „ „ ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.
Prime Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 28 inches......	5 10	32 by 72 inches......	16 0
24 by 36 „	6 4	34 by 34 „	8 0
32 by 32 „	7 0	34 by 45 „	10 8
32 by 45 „	10 0	34 by 54 „	12 8
32 by 54 „	12 0	34 by 72 „	17 0

Second Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches......	6 0	32 by 54 inches......	10 0
32 by 45 „	8 0	34 by 34 „	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

STRIPED PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches......	6 0	28 by 36 inches......	6 8
34 by 34 „	7 0	34 by 34 „	7 8
34 by 45 „	9 8	34 by 45 „	10 0
34 by 54 „	11 0	34 by 54 „	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.
READY MADE.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 „ stout	4 8	22 by 36 „ blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.........	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.........	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides......	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.........	9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS, AND SHEETING.

GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay' in the Mofussil postage extra.

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
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NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

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SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
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COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Ag ency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 140,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months..................... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. „
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Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	1 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 75 10	10. p.c.	166 xd 115 xd 50 xd
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	240
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,120
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	227½
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	141½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	132½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,270
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	106½
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,250
French	300	500	500	25	420
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	490
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	102½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	370
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	215xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25 125	515
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	126½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	530
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16 12	209 200
Volkart	...	1,000	100	70	1,050
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	555
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W. Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	395
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,125
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	850
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	610
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	20	610
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	490
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	380
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	480
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	45	725
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	555
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,090
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,275
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	565
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	7½	135
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	955
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	40	750
Leopold	3,500	100	103	10	165
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	1,030
Madras United	356	1,000	1,090	100	2,800
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,840
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	155
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,060
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	430
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	490
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,465
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	645
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	950
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,465
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	640
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	377½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	545
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	715
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	206
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10 7½	115
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	115
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,150
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,305
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,900	500	500	50	1,475
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	253
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10nl
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	124
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In	1250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,010
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	80
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	1	23½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-10	
Gold Leaf	"	28-7	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-6	"
Do. do. new	"	28-4	"
Australia bar Gold	"	28-7	
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-8	
Sovereigns	"	18-2	
Do. Drazons	"	18-0	
Silver 7	"	93-12	
Do. 17½	"	94	
Carolas	"	205-0	
Mexican	"	197-0	
Five-Franc Pieces	"	300-0	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Indo-British Trading and Banking Corporation, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Taif entered the dock on Monday and the steamer Arroyo yesterday; the steamer Bahaduri left it on Monday, and the steamers Nyanza and the City of London, yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Pachumba entered, and the steamer Brindisi left the dock yesterday.

Lecture on the Gathas.—Dustur Darab Peshotun Sanjana, B.A., will deliver a lecture on the Ahunavaiti Gatha and the Spirit of Zoroastrism, at the Hormusji Wadia Fire Temple, at 5-30 this evening. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., will kindly preside. The lecture is open to the Parsees.

Disappearance of a Nephew.—Mowji Kala, residing at the 4th Lane, Khetwady, has reported to the police that his nephew, named Bhagwan Urjoon, aged fifteen years, was sent to the Post Office with a money order for Rs. 20, at 3 p.m., on Monday, and has not since been heard of. The boy had on his person two silver armlets, of the value of Rs. 40, and one silver waist chain, of the value of Rs. 35.

The Victor Album.—Mr. Veterinary Surgeon D. N. Patel, G.B.V.C., has issued a nicely-bound volume, giving the history of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor. The book is entitled "the Victor Album," and is issued in the Gujerati language. It is profusely illustrated with portraits of H. R. H. from the date, of his infancy up to the date of his death, and also contains facsimile writings of the deceased Prince, together with his autograph.

Possessing Regimental Necessaries.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Clarkson charged Babaji Dada with having in his possession certain regimental necessaries, of the value of Rs. 18. Accused admitted being found in possession of the property which, he said, he purchased from a private for a rupee. The magistrate fined him Rs. 25, and ordered the property to be made over to the military authorities.

Alleged Dhatura Poisoning.—About 3 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, the police received information that a Hindu woman, named Santa, aged thirty-five years, in the keeping of a Purdesee, named Janki Raghu, and residing at DeLisle Road, was sick, and had acted in a very excited manner. The police had the woman removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that she was suffering from the effect of dhatura-poisoning, but how she had come to take the drug, could not be ascertained as she was unable to make a coherent statement.

A Dishonest Son.—At the instance of Inspector Moore, a Hindu lad, named Vithal Appa, aged eleven years, residing with his father, at DeLisle Road, was yesterday charged before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with stealing a pair of silver toe-rings, valued at Rs. 1-10, the property of his father. On the theft being brought to the notice of the police, the stolen rings were recovered from a marwaree, with whom they had been pledged by accused for a rupee. On pleading guilty, accused was ordered to receive six stripes with a rattan.

Charge of Defamation.—Before Mr. Pheroze Hosung Dustur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Solomon David and Tom Joseph appeared to answer the charge of defamation preferred against them by Mrs. Mary Franklin, a widow, residing at Colaba. The accused had written a letter to complainant's brother containing statements reflecting on her character. Mr. De Souza, pleader appeared for the complainant while Mr. Furdunji Pestonji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, defended. There being no evidence to complicate the first accused he was discharged, while Joseph was fined Rs. 25.

The Missing Pathan Boy.—The Pathan boy, named Mahomedkhan Shumsookhan, aged twelve years, residing with his father on the second storey of a house, at Bhendy Bazaar, and wearing ornaments of the value of Rs.66, has not yet been found. The search is still being made by special policemen and Pathans throughout the town, and information has again been sent to the different Superintendents of Police to keep up a careful search. The father of the boy telegraphed to Karachi to search the British India Company's steamer Colombo, which left this port, on the 11th instant, with several Pathans. Telegraphic intelligence has also been sent to Poona, and buttakee was again ordered to be beaten in the city.

Illicit Possession of Opium.—Inspector Merchant yesterday charged Hawdan Oomaji, a marwari, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with illicit possession of about 68 tolas of opium, valued at Rs. 21. Opium Inspector Ramchandra Jayker received certain information on which he proceeded to the accused's house, in company with Inspector Merchant. The room being searched the drug was found in a box of ornaments. Mr. Rustom P. Jehangier, Assistant Collector, asked for an exemplary punishment. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, who appeared for the defence, said, that the opium was given to his client by a man in part payment for an ornament that he had bought. His Worship convicted the accused, and fined him Rs. 100.

Arithmetic made Easy.—There were crowded attendance last evening at Mr. C. Fruther Howard's free lectures in the tent, near the Gaiety Theatre, on the Art of Reckoning and Commercial Arithmetic, and the explanations given regarding the simplifying of arithmetical calculations were very interesting as well as valuable. Mr. Howard worked out a large number of intricate problems in a surprisingly short space of time, but assured his hearers that by the study of his system boys of average capacity would in a very short time be able to work them with equal rapidity and accuracy. He urged that his system of easy reckoning should be introduced into the schools of Bombay, where it would lay a sound foundation for commercial life as well as for many other occupations in which figures are frequently used. In England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and Australia, he says, there are thousands of school children studying his system of arithmetic, which produces excellent results. His system of commercial arithmetic is certainly very simple as well as extremely speedy. Mr. Howard's lectures will be continued every evening during the current week.

Shooting Stones with a Catapult.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of the case, in which Inspector Sloane charged Sima Dossa, a Mahomedan lad, with causing hurt to Devidin Sukal, a Brahmin mendicant, by means of a stone discharged through a catapult. On the evening of the 31st ultimo complainant with two other Brahmin mendicants was sitting near the *Bhicari* bazar, at Ghogari Moholla, for the purpose of selling grain obtained by begging alms. Accused was standing at a window on the third floor of a house opposite and was shooting stones from a catapult. One stone fell near the complainant, and he and his companions remonstrated with the accused. The latter aimed a stone at the complainant, and struck him on the head. A police sepoy doing duty at the corner of the street found the mendicant lying unconscious in a pool of blood. While the sepoy was making inquiries accused shot another stone hitting the policeman on his turban. The injured man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where his wound was dressed. Accused was arrested a week after the incident, while driving in a carriage with Mr. Sealy, pleader. The lad pleaded guilty, and begged to be forgiven. The magistrate remarked that the practice of discharging stones through catapults could not be tolerated in a city like Bombay. If it were not put a stop to, it might lead to serious consequences. In this case it might have resulted in complainant's death. Accused was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

There appears to be a growing feeling amongst military men that the existing organisation of the Army Service Corps is a mistaken one. The "Army and Navy Gazette" believes it is correct in assuming that the original idea of appointing officers to the Staff as Assistant and Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-Generals was to ensure the best officers being selected for administrative duties, which was not altogether feasible when the administrative officer of the district assumed such position by virtue of his seniority. The officers for Staff employ are selected, and seniority holds no sway in such selection by the authorities. What is objected to in the districts is, that these Assistant-Adjutant-Generals, and Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-Generals, have necessarily, by virtue of their Staff appointments, much to say to officers of other arms, which would not be the case were the Army Service Corps officer confined to his own immediate duties. The C.R.E. or the C.R.A. for instance, have little to do with other branches of the Service, except upon their own special technical subjects. Why should a difference be made with the Army Service Corps? Does it not, it is asked, stand to reason that, at any rate, on active service, an Army Service Corps officer will find his hands quite full enough in looking after his own legitimate duties, viz., supplying and transporting the troops engaged, without interfering with outside Staff details?

THE JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT PARSEE ORPHANAGE.

It is now fully five years since the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Parsee Orphanage was founded by the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manekjee Petit to commemorate the memory of his only son whose name it bears. The orphanage is the first institution of its kind, established on modern principles of education on this side of India, and its usefulness and benefits have been so abundantly proved to the public that the example set by the Parsee philanthropist has been worthily imitated recently by a charitable member of the Khoja community, and there has been some talk of a like charity being started at no distant date for the benefit of the more numerous Hindu community. The institution is managed by a committee of Parsees, and its internal administration is carried on by a principal and ten assistant masters. Asylum is afforded to 130 orphans and other destitute boys of the Parsee community, who are fed, clothed, and educated at the expense of the funds of the institution. There are besides a certain number of boarders who receive similar comforts and privileges on payment of Rs. 15 a month, and a limited number of day scholars who are charged small fees. The boys under the supervision of the tutors are thoroughly grounded in a knowledge of the Three Rs, and encouraged to learn some useful handicrafts also, thus training them to cultivate a spirit of self-reliance and qualifying them to grow up as competent workmen. The further development of this feature of the orphanage depends greatly on the financial aid which it requires in order to keep pace with the increasing needs of the institution. Already a capital of about fifteen lakhs of rupees has been spent in establishing and conducting the school.

With scholastic education up to the University School Final Examination instruction is given in drawing, phonography, type-writing, composing, and carpentering. It is intended shortly to open classes for teaching book-keeping, cane-weaving, and boot and harness making. On the whole the instruction imparted in the institution is well calculated to exactly suit the urgent requirements of the class of boys that seek its benefit by making manual training an integral part of the school-work, and not giving exclusive prominence to mere book-learning. A feature of the instruction which must particularly gratify all Zoroastrians, both of the old and new school, is the importance attached to religious teaching. Nor is physical education neglected. There are two gymnasia and an extensive cricket ground on the premises, under the supervision of special masters. A medical officer visits the institution every day, and looks after the general hygienic condition of the boys and the sanitary arrangement of the place. The institution occupies the large premises known as Lal Bagh, at Parel. There are two main buildings, exclusive of blocks for kitchen, baths, workshops, and gymnasium. The old building which faces the entrance to the premises contains a large prayer hall, where the boys assemble and say their morning and evening prayer, and a neat small infirmary. The wardrobe departments are on the ground floor, while the two upper storeys are utilized as dormitories. Another two-storeyed structure recently erected at the north-west corner is an imposing building, and was designed by and erected under the supervision of Mr. Rustomji Cursetji Cooper, civil engineer and architect. In two spacious halls on the ground floor of this building the boys meet in the morning and evening to prepare their lessons, while the regular day-classes meet on the top floor. There are besides an office room and a grand hall for the reception of large gatherings on occasions of prize-distribution, &c. The walls of the study rooms are covered with very attractive object lesson cards. Besides, there is a fair collection of mineral, marine, and other substances, forming the nucleus of a small museum. The directors have evidently taken great care in equipping the school with modern educational appliances. The continuous interest taken in the welfare of the institution by influential members of the community and particularly by the members of the family to whose munificence it owes its existence augurs well for its further development. Only recently Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit has at a great cost caused two large buldings to be erected in the rear of the old block, in one of which new workshops are to be opened, while the other is to serve as a chapel.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

DISPUTED CLAIM TO MORTGAGED GOODS.

GEORGE OKELL AND OTHERS VS. AGARCHAND MEGRAJ AND THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

The plaintiffs in this case asked for a declaration that they had established their right to attach certain goods belonging to the defendants; that the alleged mortgage of the same by the firm of Essoofali Allibhoy to the first defendant was fraudulent and void; and that he should be ordered to pay the costs of the suit. Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that they had filed a suit against the firm of Essoofali Allibhoy to recover Rs. 5,536-1-0, and in the course of the proceedings obtained an order for the attachment before judgment of certain goods belonging to the firm situated at the time in a godown at 1st Clive Cross Lane. The goods were attached on the 8th June last, but three days afterwards the first defendant obtained a judge's summons, calling upon the the plaintiffs to show cause why the attachment should not be raised. Before the matter came on for hearing, the firm of Essoofali Allibhoy became insolvent, and their property thereupon became vested in the second defendant, the official assignee. The summons was subsiquently heard befor Mr. Justice Starling, who, on the 23rd June last, passed a decision to the effect that the order should stand over till the 7th July to enable the plaintiffs to file a suit to establish their right to attach the goods referred to. The plaintiffs submitted that, under, that order, they were entitled to attach the goods as the first defendant had falsely alleged that the goods had been mortgaged to him by the firm of Essoofali Allibhoy: and that, under the circumstances, they were entitled to a decree as stated above.

The first defendant, in his written statement, denied that the plaintiffs had any right to attach the goods which he contended, had been validly mortgaged to him, Since April, 1893 he had been in the habit of lending money to Essoofali Allibhoy on the security of goods which were placed in the defendants' godowns, and which he used to insure in his own name. The firm of Essoofali Allibhoy was indebted to him to a large extent, and on that ground he claimed to be entitled to the goods, and said that the present suit should be dismissed with costs.

The evidence in the case was heard during the day.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending November 5, as compared with the statement of October 30, 1894:—

Liabilities.	October 30. Rs.	A.	P.	November 5. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	61,00,000	0	0	61,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,78,69,154	3	9	1,80,31,164	1	9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,20,79,995	1	6	5,10,47,416	10	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,74,790	2	9	3,60,937	1	1
Sundries	24,43,172	2	1	25,10,458	0	9
Rs.	9,89,67,111	10	1	9,80,49,975	14	6

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	94,16,299	0	0	87,67,383	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	77,83,346	0	0	77,96,406	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	75,32,891	0	8	74,98,193	8	9
Credits do do.	1,08,84,761	14	1	1,05,47,598	3	3
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,14,51,163	11	0	2,13,10,322	8	1
Balances with other Banks	3,59,576	11	2	3,51,425	5	4
Bullion	1,069	10	4	1,082	10	4
Dead Stock	12,90,638	1	1	12,90,890	2	7
Stamps	10,118	12	9	10,360	14	11
Sundries	14,25,392	5	1	13,94,546	11	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,93,06,485	2	6	1,91,68,823	8	5
Do. at Branches	1,95,00,371	5	5	1,99,12,943	5	6
Rs.	9,89,67,111	10	1	9,80,49,975	14	6

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to November 5, 1894:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	8,33,696	Inc.
Do. at Branches	6,71,686	Dec.
Other Deposits	10,32,578	do.
Post Bills	1,13,853	do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	6,40,856	Dec.
Loans	34,697	do.
Accounts of Credit	3,37,164	do.
Mercantile Bills	1,40,841	do.
Cash at Head Office	1,37,661	do.
Do. at Branches	4,12,572	Inc.

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Addressing the recent Provincial Conference on this subject, Dr. K. N. Bhadurji, who was received with loud cheers, said:—

Whilst speaking with natural pride of "homegrown" Professors—a commodity unknown in this country—of his school, an Irish Professor very appropriately remarked the other day that the medical school of a country, like its University, of which it formed a part, may be regarded as a fair index of the intellectual life of a nation. Medical education and science, and the institutions, in which they are imparted and cultivated have as much, if not greater, interest for the general public as for the workers gathered together in such institutions; and very naturally, too, considering that the highest aim of medical science, to which all departments of human knowledge are tributaries, is the alleviation of human suffering and the promotion of human happiness. It is very gratifying, thefore, to find the Indian public taking such keen and increasing interest in matters affecting the condition of medical science and education in their midst, and co-operating with the profession to root out evils which militate against a healthy growth of advanced medical science in the country. Some recent curious phases of the existing constitution of the Civil Medical Service of the country have made it clear that the doctrine—whatever is is right—however suitable or workable it may have been over half a century go, is wholly incompatible with the needs of present times. You are now pretty well familiar, no doubt, how indefensible, unjust, extravagantly costly, and even mischievous in its working, is the present constitution of our Civil Medical Service; but both from its great importance and the glaring character of the anomalies and absurdities it bristles with, the subject will bear repetition and emphasis. Let us study a few of its salient features in the light of local experience, and see what a terrible tale they tell. To take the last subject—the Chemical Analyser's Department—mentioned in the resolution first, it cannot but be a matter of extreme satisfaction to note that, in spite of their outward protests to the contrary, Government have felt, and felt keenly too the force of recent exposures in connection with the Department, for the Imperial Government have evidently lost no time to take steps to reorganize it as a special scientific department. Only, it is to be hoped that a scheme of reorganization, recommended by a military department, does not, as usual, mean extension and increased expenditure, and Government will, in the words of a local paper "utilize their own material ready at hand and take up the Assistant Surgeons, who are already in the department, for this special new service, and place them on an independent footing of specialists." and not be misled into an extension of the I. M. S. monopoly and further expenditure, as was recently the case in the department of jail administration, in which some eleven posts, many of which had been so long efficiently and economically filled by Assistant Surgeons, were unjustifiably docked into the I. M. S. schedule. The case of Hospital Assistants and Assistant Surgeons has only to be mentioned to command immediate attention and redress. Contrast them with their military brethren—the Warrant Medical Officers and the members of the I. M. S. The Hospital Assistants are non-matriculated licentiates. They are the people who really popularize the Western sysem of medicine in India, and carry its blessings to the masses. They practice medicine, midwifery, and surgery amongst thousands in the districts, perform *post mortem* examinations, and give evidence in medico-legal cases. But would you believe it that there commencing salary is no higher than what you would pay to your pattawalla, coachman, or cook, *viz.*, Rs. 16, and that they end with Rs. 50, if sent on military work? It is no wonder that they have often no social position, and are looked down upon even by bill collectors. Their military brethren—the Warrant Medical Officers—though they go through a trifle lower preliminary educational test start with Rs. 50 and rise to Rs. 400—and may even get Rs. 700 when on civil duty, which is done only to give them the higher pay, for surely the Civil Department has men enough and to spare. This Warrant Medical Service, which carries military rank and titles, was at first open to non-Christians, but was latterly closed against them, and the only reason for such inconceivable disparity between the Hospital Assistant and Warrant Medical Officers is that the one belongs to the Christian race, whilst the other does not, Let the Government lay its hand to its heart and say, if this grossly unfair treatment of non-Christian public servants is at all worthy of a Christian Government, and befitting the honour and traditions of British rule. Would it not redound to the honour, justice, and even "common sense" of our local Government to take the initiative to repair the wrong that is still being done to the Hospital Assistants, without waiting to be asked to do what is their plain duty? (Loud cheers.)

THE STATUS OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

The Assistant Surgeons are our University Graduates in Medicine, In point of preliminary examinations and professional tests they are on a level with the I. M. S. men, and such as could afford a passage to England, used to go through the Burlington House Examination as easily as they did in Bombay, so long as the prescribed tests were fair and dealt with questions of competence and not colour, caste, or creed Contrast their position with members of the I.M.S. The latter, members of a military service, begin with Rs. 400 odd and rise to Rs. 2,500, and have the sole right to all the higher grade civil medical posts in the country, whilst the home-grown graduates, the Assistant Surgeons, whatever their ability or work, begin with Rs. 100 and rise to Rs. 200? Whilst careers are open to talent in all other Faculties of our University, they are denied to members of the Medical Faculty. An Arts Graduate may rise to be a Deputy Collector, a Law Graduate, a High Court Judge; and Engineering Graduates may rise to be Presidency Executive Engineers, but our Medical Graduate can go no higher than an Assisant Surgeon on Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 a month? If this be due to our Medical Graduates lacking the necessary qualifications for high posts in the Medical Department of the Public Service, the inference forces itelf upon us that our medical schools have failed to discharge their duty by the State and the people. and that the work and care of our medical institutions has not been confided to proper hands. So far back as 1867 the Government of India created minor College Professorships and the Uncovenanted Medical Service, on the lines of the Uncovenanted Service in the Judicial, Revenue, and other departments of the Public Service, to give play and recognition to local talent. But the execution of these laudable measures of Government having, unfortunately, been placed in the hands of Military Medical Officers, the result has been deplorable. They only smuggled the professorships into their schedule, and turned the Uncovenanted Service into a dead letter, by diligently closing all admissions into it ever since its inception, except in two cases in which admission was allowed under exceptional circumstances. This stratagem of the Military Medical Department Mr. Birdwood tried the other day to explain away, by a simple assertion that admissions were made into the Uncovenanted Service only when men were not available from the Military Covenanted Service. But how this bold assertion is at total variance with facts is clearly demonstrated by the very two instances which Mr. Birdwood specified, and which have been the only two admissions into the Service since its inception in 1867. Dr. Colah, the late Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, was admitted into the uncovenanted grade simply because of the then temporary closing of the Covenanted Service against natives, and Dr. Dalgado was simply *promoted* to the uncovenanted grade, keeping to his original post, which by the way cost Government not a penny for the salary is paid by a Native State, and not that members of the covenanted Military Service were not available for these posts. The experience of a quarter of a century has abundantly proved that a liberal feeding of the Military Service with ample yearly admissions is not likely to allow the Service to run short of hands especially when it is a unique military service which gives for civil employ a loan of some 370, whilst its own military requirements want only 260? That an open inquiry by a Mixed Commission into the case of Hospital Assistants and Assistant Surgeons is an imperative necessity can not be at all gainsaid, and it is such an open inquiry that was urged on the attention of Government by a local paper in its recent very fair and sympathetic editorial on the grievances of the Assistant Surgeons. What then is responsible for all this injustice to, and degradation of a useful body of public servants? It is the I. M. S. monopoly and the Trades' Union spirit it breathes into its members.

AN UNFAIR MONOPOLY.

That military loans for civil employ must, of course be costly, you can very readily perceive, and the question of their excessive cost to medical education and the Civil Medical Department has been fully gone into on previous occasions. I shall, therefore. refer to some other features of the monopoly. The story is told that the monopoly is the work of the Secretary of State, and the Indian Government are helpless in the matter. But is it so? The C. S. Covenant guarantees fixed posts to the civilians, but the I. M. S. Covenant guarantees nothing of the kind. It is purely a military enlistment, with settled scales of pay and pension. The I. M. S. Covenant makes no mention even of any civil posts. The "scheduling" of civil posts for the I. M. S. has been pure usurpation and plunder perpetrated by some powerful Military Medical Officers, and unthinkingly acquiesced in by the Indian Government, but protested against by some high-minded brethren of their own service, who thought more of the traditions and honour of their profession and the progress of Western medical science, than comfortable berths for their caste-men. When it was seriously asked by the then Surgeon-General how his men would like to have all medical professorships and scientific appointments in the country reserved for members of their service, Dr. (now Sir George) Birdwood, brother of our Civilian Councillor Mr. Birdwood, who tried to defend the unjust treatment of the Uncovenanted Medical Service, and Dr. (now Sir Guyer) Hunter, and their comrades in our Medical College loudly protested against such unfair treatment, not only of the profession, but of their science, for Dr. Birdwood bitterly complained that already then, *i. e.* in 1867, and twenty-three years after the implanting of Western medical science in the Western Presidency, "the authority of the Surgeon-General over the Grant Medical College had enervated the College, and injuriously affected the progress of scientific medicine in Western India," and that "it was soon found to be difficult to make professors of certain arbitrarily named military officers, as it was easy to order them to be made." If such was the crippling and enervating influence of an unformed I. M. S. monopoly on our medical schools and medical science more than a quarter of a century ago, what must have been the working of this monopoly cast in a settled schedule all these five and twenty years? Is it to be wondered at that India has no scientists of her own, and that our medical schools have not contributed in fifty years what a provincial medical school in England does in as many months towards the advancement of medical science? Early this year I had occasion to explain to a famous European Professor, then in Bombay, the constitution of our medical schools and of the higher civil medical service, and he would not believe that it was possible that members of a military service had a monopoly of them both, for that would mean, he maintained, that the British Government in India were fifty years behind European civilization, if they did not realize that military enlistment did not meet the requirments of medical education and science, or of the civil medical needs of a country. When the information I gave him was confirmed by his inquiries in military medical circles he was shocked at it all. (Cheers). And so would you all be to find it all so wrong; if you only knew what the right thing was in all civilized countries, and that science did not reveal its secrets only to those who held commissions in H. M.'s army.

(*To be concluded.*)

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF NOVEMBER, 1894

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	30·132	Calm	...	81·1	55·0	64	...	0·81	+0·81
Agra	30·162	NW	1	82·6	55·4	68	...	0·84	+0·84
Cawnpore	30·151	N	1	79·2	56·5	75	...	3·63	...
Allahabad	30·133	NE	1	79·2	55·4	79	...	2·92	+2·87
Jhansi	30·167	Calm	2	80·0	56·7	64	...	...	−0·03
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi	30·092	NNE	7	87·0	62·5	65	...	...	−0·07
Jeypore	30·181	Calm	1	85·1	56·1	66	...	...	−0·06
Ajmere	30·188	S	1	83·4	47·1	60	...	...	−0·05
Deesa	30·110	SSE	8	90·7	51·1	34	...	...	−0·07
Ahmedabad	30·113	NE	2	88·7	60·1	46	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·084	Calm	7	86·9	59·9	48	...	...	−0·01
Rajkot	30·090	NE	4	88·4	53·0	39	...	...	−0·28
Veraval	30·061	NE	7	90·1	65·3	44	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·181	E	4	82·7	53·9	44	...	...	−0·06
Indore	30·150	N	1	79·5	47·6	71	...	...	−0·11
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	30·173	SW	2	77·4	49·4	79	...	2·55	+2·28
Hoshangabad	30·167	E	1	80·8	53·8	77	...	0·02	−0·32
Khandwa	30·140	Calm	2	82·2	48·5	63	...	...	−0·19
Raipur	30·162	Calm	1	78·2	55·8	69	...	0·13	−0·32
Nagpur	30·156	Calm	2	84·1	53·7	..	...	2·48	+1·80
Amraoti	30·123	NNE	1	81·6	54·9	54	...	1·11	+0·72
Akola	30·172	Calm	2	83·0	48·1	60	...	0·39	−0·09
Surat	30·072	E	F	87·0	59·0	64	...	...	−0·14
Malegaon	30·127	WSW	3	83·4	51·0	51	...	...	−0·40
Bombay	30·045	ENE	10	87·4	72·3	66	...	...	−0·54
Poona	30·120	ESE	4	84·0	54·9	44	...	...	−0·97
Aurangabad	30·153	Calm	3	82·8	53·2	43	...	...	..
Sholapur	30·118	ESE	8	85·7	55·6	44	..	..	−1·05
Ratnagiri	30·035	SSE	4	91·9	70·9	57	...	...	−0·44
Belgaum	30·061	E	10	76·3	59·9	62	...	1·11	−0·70
Goa	30·029	ESE	6	86·1	71·4	81	0·02	0·38	...
Karwar	30·018	ENE	2	89·2	69·1	72	...	0·33	−1·83
Mangalore	30·007	ESE	1	87·2	77·9	76	0·75	0·84	−1·70
Calicut	29·996	E	7	87·8	73·5	79	...	0·33	−3·37
Cochin	29·996	Calm	M	78·8	74·6	87	0·26	3·97	−0·68
Bangalore	30·091	NE	9	78·8	61·4	85	...	2·79	+0·13
Secunderabad	30·126	NE	6	78·7	53·6	39	...	0·60	−0·83
Masulipatam	30·082	N	4	83·1	69·1	77	..	2·46	−2·91
Bellary	30·119	ENE	3	81·5	62·0	62	...	1·95	+0·52
Cuddapah	30·085	ESE	...	87·6	66·5	74	..	1·09	−1·37
Madras	30·054	N	8	85·0	70·0	77	...	3·89	−2·13
Coimbatore	30·063	E	1	87·4	69·3	95	..	0·43	−1·85
Trichinopoly	30·030	N	3	88·5	73·9	69	...	0·17	−2·43
Negapatam	30·018	NW	17	84·9	74·2	94	0·42	1·89	−5·65
Colombo	30·012	ESE	6	84·	74·0	79	3·30	11·88	+4·76
Aden	30·061	NE	11	83·85	75·4	79	..	..	−0·05

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Summary.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Buj and Masulipatam and has changed by moderate or small amounts elsewhere. Readings are highest in, Rajputana, Berar, the Central and North West Provinces and Central India, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been freshed to strong at Negapatam and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay. Both the maximum and minimum temperature is below the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 47° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Mangalore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Light or moderate showers have fallen at Goa, Mangalore, Cochin and Negapatam. The winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic and, as the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition, rain is to be expected at or in the neighbourhood of Negapatam. Light local rain is also probable on the Malabar Coast and at Goa.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

Tuesday's pressure is steady in the south of the peninsulas. It has risen slightly in N E India and Burma and fallen slightly in N W India and north Bombay. Pressure is in considerable excess in N E India and Burma, in slight excess in southern India, and in moderate excess elsewhere. Pressure is apparently low in the south of the bay where the weather conditions continue slightly suspicious. Colombo reports a heavy fall of three inches, but only a few light showers have been received in India. Burma, Mangalore, bhamo and Dhubri have received three quarters of an inch. Pressure has risen in Bengal but elsewhere changes are small and unimportant. Showers may be received in Burm and Southern India during the day.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 12th November, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·964
Temperature of the Air	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·2
Dew Point	66·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·623
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of wind*	ENE, ESE, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	241

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Brig Amizade, 107 tons, Nacoda, cleared yesterday for Damaun, in ballast.

The s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain Thos. Hughes, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Rangoon (29th October) brougt a cargo of timber.

The Turkish steamer Niamat Khoda, 1,183 tons, Captain Mahomed Beg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (29th October) with general cargo and 58 pilgrims as passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karrachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W F Sweeney, Mr and Mrs Padshaw, Miss Padshaw, and 327 deck.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian F. steamer "D Balduino Captain A. Cruc ani, sailing to-day at 9 a.m. For Genoa—Lt C. Bush, Revd B. Shawe, Miss. C. Filose, Mr. A. J. Watson, Mrs. Rosa Blackman, Mr. G. W. Lellingston, Mr. G. Dell, Angelo, Mr. Giacemo Geri, Mr. G. Aigigi, Mr. Guiseppe Guinnoni, Mr. Andri Soardini Mr. Luigi Maffesanti, Mr. G. Absucker Mr. G. Zansni. For Suez—Captain Mc. Dermutt, Mrs. Mc Dermutt, Miss. Mc Dermutt and Master Mc Dermutt, Mr. Pahoomull, Mrs. Anna Zilberman and one child one Friend and 7 Deck. For Aden. 12 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Niamatkhoda (s)	M. Beg	Jedda, Oct 29.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, Oct 10.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi, &c.
	City of London (s)	Warren	Liverpool.
	Nyanza (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Sirdhana (s)	Langlan	Madras.
	Idar (s)	Hughes	Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer D. Balduino, Cruciani, for Genoa, &c.
Brig Amizade, Nacoda, for Damaun.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Dwarka, for Karachi.
" Marq. Bacquehem, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
7	Palamcotta s	Windebank	Rangoon, Nov 4.
8	City of Bombay s	Marr	Liverpool, Oct 6.
	Eridan s	Etienne	Colombo, Nov 2.
	Incharran s	Macdonald	Colombo, Nov 3.
	Bangalore sp	Congdon	New York, July 1.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 6.—Steamer Canara.
Nov. 8.—Steamer Kutsang.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 13.

From Glasgow.

Clan Forbes s—40 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Karamania s—1 hogshead whisky, J Connell.

From Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—1 case cutlery, N Esmail; 170 cases school slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 210 boxes bar soap, Hajee H Ahmed; 4 cases stationery, H Cooverjee.

From London.

Caledonia s—32 cases portwine. Cutler Palmer and Co; 94 cases provisions, soap, oilmenstores, cheese, bacon, &c., Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 5 cases ham, 2 cases bacon and 8 cases cheese, Cotton Tincombe and Co; 14 cases ham and 4 cases bacon, Edulji Bezonji.
Oriental s—7 cases liqueur, Phipson and Co.
Thorndale s—13 cases confectionery, soap, oilmenstores, &c., A Sumsoodin; 60 cases medicine, R N Khory.
Shat-et-Arab s—5 cases portwine, Phipson and Co.

From Hamburg.

Baroda s—1 barel rectified spirit, H Dhunjibhoy and Co.

From Marseilles.

D Balduino s—32 cases vermouth, Edulji Bezonji.

From New York.

Kendal s—19,999 cases kerosine oil, Standard Oil Co; 10,000 cases kerosine oil, F Jan Mahomed.

From Genoa.

D Balduino s—8 cases provision, Lawrence and Co; 5 cases liqueur, Prier de Saone and Co.

From Batoum.

Bombay s—15,000 cases kerosine oil, Nansee Khairuz and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 13.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—3 bales hemp, Killick Nixon and Co.
Scindia s—55 bales wool, Eduljee Sewjee; 3 bales wool, and 68 bales hemp, K Khooshal; 75 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey.

For London.

Shannon s—10 pots rosa oil, Rahimtoola Goolamhoosein; 3 cases peacock feathers, Halliday and Co; 47 cwts fishmaws, K M Jaitha; 103 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 67 cwts fishmaws, M L Khatow and Co; 51 bales skins and hides, M H Aba; 4 pots rosa oil, M Lalljee; 116 cwts gum, 48 cwts Colombo roots, K M Jaitha; 16 cwts fishmaws, and 9 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.
Carthage s—300 bales hemp, John L Kirsten.

For Marseilles.

Scindia s—7,000 cwts mowraseed, and 3,999 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,475 cwts gingellyseed, 990 cwts rapeseed, 3,405 cwts mowraseed, John Fachieri; 250 cwts curiander seed, N Futehally and Co; 400 cwts buffalo horns, R Kaderbhoy.
Eden Hall s—262½ cwts copra, N Mianee.

For Hongkong.

Siam s—25 lbs gorunchunden, B Esmail; 34 cwts sharkfins, M H E Ellias; 41 cwts khimis, L Chuttoo; 16 cwts gum, and 2 cases peacock feathers, M Dawoodbhoy; 75 cwts onions, Doolub Shamjee; 26 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 2½ cwts sandal wood, and 4 cases peacock feathers, Quan Lun Eaoo; 2 boxes silver coins Rs. 3,252, H S Mesree; 22 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 30 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.
Arroyo s—2 pots rosa oil, A F Mochulla; 1,000 cwts onions, A Jamasjee and Co; 300 bales twist, J A Wadia; 200 bales cotton, and 140 bales twist, Huribux Premsook; 300 bales twist, S Bairamjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Siam s—35 tons old iron, Batlibey and Co; 80 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 28 bales opium, E D Sassoon and Co.
Arroy s—48 bales twist, Baloobhoy Culanbhoy; 32 bales piece goods, The Sveadeshi Mills Co.

For Kobe.

Arroyo s—100 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

For Calcutta.

Kaugra s—315 bales cotton, M Senbux; 50 bales cotton, B Hurdayal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 10.

Hughes, Capt, Bo, 22nd Bo Infy, from leave, from Lanoulie.

November 11.

Bryce, Lieut, Ms, 16th Regt M I, from leave, from England.

November 12.

Burch, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Mid Regt on duty, from Satara.
Cumming, Capt, Bengal Derby Regt, from leave, from England.

November 13.

Wilson, Capt, Bo, D A A G, for M, on duty, from Mhow.
Sweiney, 2nd Lt, Bo, Royal Fus, on leave, from Karachi.
Fitzherbert, Lt-Col, Bo, H Pay, on leave, from Deolalee.
Bushe, Lieut, Bengal. 2nd Dra Guards, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—November 12.

Bryce, Liuet, Ms, 16th Regt M I, from leave, to Billary.
Cumming, Capt, Bengal, Derby Regt, on duty, to Umballa.

November 13.

Palin, Lieut, Bo, 30th B I, to join, to Karachi.
Macliod, Major, Benga', 29th P I, from furlough, to Meerut.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th November, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pdr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pdr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. Parade for Saturday next the 17th instant:—

No. 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales's Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba, North Fort, for 10-in. R. M. L. and 6-in. B. L. Gun drill.

No. 2 Company will parade at Treacher's Buildings, Fort, at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba, North Fort, to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress for both Companies:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th November, 1894.

1. The Regiment will parade on (Saturday), next the 17th instant at 4-45 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road end of the Prade Ground for Commanding Officer's parade and Route March.

Dress drill order Khaki. Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.

2. Captains F. Place and Lord Colin Campbell having returned from leave of absence resume command of "C" and "B" Companies respectively this day.

3. The following promotions will take effect in "I" Company from this date:—

To be Colar Sergt. W. J. Knight, to complete establishment.
" Sergt. E. James, " "
" Lce. Sergt. C. S. Smith, " "
" Corporal, H. D. Chew, " "

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No. 3,633 Vol. J. G. M. Nagle.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are reminded that the General Meeting called for to-day (Wednesday) the 14th instant, will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

The Italian Government has proclaimed the suppression of the Socialist associations throughout the kingdom.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Unclaimed Books, Obliterated Foreign Stamps, Cases of Currants, Candied peels, Iron Safe, Copper Cylinders, Show Cases, Meat Safe, Ornaments, Clothes, &c.

By order of the Post Master General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, 1894, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consiting magnifier, neckties, silver brooch, coloured mythological pictures of Hindu religon, books (Tribes and Caste of Bengal), foreign used stamps, such as of France, Spain, Germany, United States, Mauritius, &c., reference books, samples, tin toys, &c.

Also by order of C. A Turner, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 522 of 1894, re Messrs. Pearse and Co., consisting of cases of currants, boxes of candied peels, copper cylinders, meat safe, C. I. panels, punkha poles, iron barrels, show cases, tables, glazed shutters, G. S. sheeting, empty bottles and tins, &c.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Receiver in Suit No. 255 of 1893, re estate of the late Sir Tharia Topun, consisting large iron safe, clock, copying press, writing table, boxes, small cupboards, telephone cases, &c.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Gulabchand Devraj Parekh, an insolvent, consisting brass lamp, pictures, bed and pillows, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting gold nose ring, silver buttons, metal watch, utensils, lead, smoking pipes, sticks, cut pieces of cloth, old clothes, rice, cocoanuts, marble tops for teapoy, coir line, cotton wool, coal, wood, &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting a hand truck, small.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 14, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, the valuable black and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a splendid grand tricord cottage pianoforte, 7 octaves, by Bluthner, specially made for India, lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, child's pony with saddle, revolvers, rifles, bull calf, bussorah and game fowls, pigeons, wood and coal stove, a large collection of choice garden plants, etc., the prorpty of Vety-Captain James Mills (whose family is going home).

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another Gentleman—

An elegant English-built very light self-driving park victoria.

2 Wenham's patent gas lamps and one bronze lantern.

1 Best English saddle, new, with patent nickel silver irrups and bits complete.

1 pair thoroughbred black Ritreever dogs, 10 months old.

Under instructions from the executors of the will of the late Seedick Hajee Oosman, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Musjid, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, and the following Days, at 9 a.m., each Day, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the said Seedick Hajee Oosman, consisting of pieces of cashmere, flannel, cretorine, refined Italian calico, velveteen, silk velvet, plush tapestry, silk and woollen damask corduroy, plain silk satin, satin cloth, dress prints, gauze and cricket flannel, woollen shawls, blankets, railway rugs, toilet covers, window curtains, grenadine, wool, satin, linen, damask, napkins, duck, muslin cases, tapes, buttons, tassels, steel trunks, carpets, and borders, Italian figures, iron safe, looking-glasses, glass-door cupboards, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit all classes of buyers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable dinning, drawing, office, and bedroom furniture, by Wimbridge, Roberts, McKenzie and others, also crockery and glassware, a rich-toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, windproof lamps, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, and a collection of garden plants, &c., the property of A. CRAIGIE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

By order of Mr. Nancy Peeroo Mahomed, the mortgagee or pledgee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Durst Hosli and Co., the mortgagors or pledgers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the goods particularised below, viz. :—

L A— 149 ● —1 case muslin.
D H—1415 —1 bale canvas.
1425 —1 ,, ,,
1824- 5—2 ,, ,,
1927- 9—3 ,, ,,
2959-61—3 ,, ,,
3167 —1 ,, ,,
3171-72—2 ,, ,,
3193 —1 ,, ,,
3197 —1 ,, ,,
3200- 1—2 ,, ,,
3203 —1 ,, ,,
3809-14—6 ,, ,,
4105- 6—2 ,, ,,
4182-85—4 ,, ,,
4213 —1 ,, ,,
4215 —1 ,, ,,
4217 —1 ,, ,,
4219-21—3 ,, ,,
D H 225-26—2 cases satin.
C 89-94—6 ,, ,,
212-13—2 ,, cambrics.
514-17—4 cases plush.
—5 ,, T red, plain.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES TURKEY-RED CHINTZ.

On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Rampartabh Sookh Dyal, Delhi—

S H
1363 1726-1740—15 cases.
C
1794-1813—20 ,,
1888-1902—15 ,,
50 cases Turkey-Red chintz.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arsenal, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M.—

A quantity of Ordnance stores, consisting of artificers' tools, scraps of old wrought iron and steel leather pieces, cordage, powlins, leather cuttings, old gunny and canvas, old tin ware, tackle blocks, camel boxes, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Action at 13, Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, an ebonized cottage piano by Soundy and Co., wind proof lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of Mrs. E. HORTON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GIRGAUM AND PAREL, Outside the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the dates hereunder mentioned, the undermentioned, properties, by order of the second mortgagee, Lakhamsey Sewjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Meghasham Essoba and Wassantrao Meghasham, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of November, 1892, and subject to a sum of Rs. 30,560 and interest due on the first mortgage, of the premises, executed by the mortgagors to Cooverjee Morarjee, Bamjee Ibjee, and Narronjee Ibjee on the 27th day of October, 1892

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m.

Firstly.—All that piece of land, with dwelling house, situate at Breach Candy Road or Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 1,054 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 10 11, new Nos. 42, 45, old Survey No—, newSurvey No. 8051, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Nos. 184, Ward Nos. 131, 132 (2), Street No. 544, and bounded on the east by the Breach Candy Road, on the west by the property of Moroba Damodherjee, on the north by the propery formerly of Sadanand Essoba, but now of the said Meghasham Essoba, and partly by the oart of Panjrapole, and on south by the property of Moroba Damodher, and partly by a passage, and now in the occupation of the said Meghasham Essoba and Wassantrao Meghasham.

Secondly.—All that piece of land, with dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy Road, on the west side thereof, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 351 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue of Pension and Tax under old Nos. 10, 11, new Nos. 1-42 and A 42, old Survey No. 125, and new Survey No. 2-8051, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under Nos. 354, then under No. 218, and new under Street Nos. 546,548, old Ward No. 1332 and bounded on the east by the Breach Candy Road, on the south and west by the property of the late Essoba Damodher, but now of Mehasham, and on the north by the property belonging to the Trustess of Panjrapole, and the same is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Meghashnm Essoba.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m.

Thirdly.—All that piece of land, with cudjan shed standing thereon situate at Parel, on the Government House Road, Bombay, admeasuring 3,120 squares yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 234, and which Government land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 16186, old Survey new Survey No. 1-2569, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 597, 598, and Street Nos. 5 and 6, and used as a buffalo shed, together with all buildings, yards, huts, gardens, trees, hedges, ditches, ways, sewers, drains, and bounded on the east by the Parel Road leading to Government House, on the west by the property of Goverdhan, part of which is Government land and part of which is Inam land, on the north by the property of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and on the south by the property of Moroba Damodher, now in the occupation of the said Meghasham Essoba and Wassantrao Meghasham and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Erdington House, Mazagon (opposite the old Hamilton Hotel), the very valuable and artistic made teak and blackwood dinning, drawing, office and bedroom complete suites of furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, McKenzie, also furniture made under owner's supervision of his own design, superior electro-plated ware, by Treacher and Elkington, Treacher's glass and porcelainware, a first rate ful-size self-registering slate billiard table by Thurston and Co. (lately new cushioned by John Roberts and Co.), with pyramid pool and champion balls, cues, lamps, etc., complete, a semi-grand piano by Soundy and Co., in first rate order, a very handsome light victoria with movable coachbox, nearly new, one strawberry roan horse, 14-3, strong, very fast, 5 years old, set of harness, first rate lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures, Persians and Brussels carpets, choice garden plants, etc. the property of JOHN HAMILTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 14, 1894.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA
AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
American Dentists,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.
Price List free on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

4 cases grey yarn, No. 90.
1 case plush.
2 cases coloured gagrapat.
1 case coloured prints.
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhooties.

On account and at the risk of Joosub Hoosein—
1014—4320—60 gross silk watch guards.
1014—1603—150 gross tin trumpets.
1014—1601—100 doz. metal watch guards.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Manilal Purshotum—
889
H B } 282-86—5 cases white ground glazed prints.

On account of the conerned—
E S E { 2968-73—6 bales grey shirtings 44 inches by 9 lbs.
3138-43—6 ,, ,, 35 ,, ,,
2431-25—5 ,, ,, 35 ,, by 10½ lbs.
127 kegs disinfecting powder.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 14, 1894.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows :—

On account of the concerned—
14 cases China silk, gold brocades, Italian cloth of various designs and quality.
4 cases, each 60 pieces 16" by 60 yds. Italian cloth.
2 ,, 150 pairs white scarf, 2-10 yds.
8 pieces silk plush.
1 case sample remnants of very rich and valuable silk tapestry.
2 cases 163 pieces Turkey-red brocades.

By order of Mr. Carl Wallach, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Hajee Ally Soolaman—
Ex. s. s. "Thoradale."
762—H A S & Co—891—1 case 31 pieces superior black Italian cloth.

On account of the concerned—
1 case Naples corals.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Abedin Mahomedally Khambatee—
1 case keys, padlocks, &c.

On account of the defaulting indentor—
1 case hardware.
2 cases family scales.
2 ,, coffee mills.

SALE OF ASBESTOS SHEETS AND PACKING.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Meadow Street, as follows :—

On account and at the risk of the concerned, will sell in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers—

A large lot of Asbestos sheets, packing leather, laces, 'compositions, tapes, carbolineum, &c, of different patterns and sizes.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, November 14, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT HANSALLY ROAD, MAHIM, NEAR THE DADUR RAILWAY STATION.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Aderjee Eduljee Cooper, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of John Joseph Da Silva, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given to him in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of July, 1893, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, privies, stables and bungalow, well standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Hansally Road, Mahim, near Dadur Railway Station, facing on the east side of the said Hansally Road, in registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said John Joseph Da Silva, assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 376, new under G Ward Nos. 3728 and 3729, and Street No. 89 and 90, containing by admeasurement (2,689) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 155, 155, 488, and 517, new No. 3763, and new Survey No. 1293, and bounded as follows:— On the east and north by the property of the late Annandrao Bhowanishan-ker, on the west by the public road, and on the south by the property of Domingos Souza.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite to Messrs. Menesse and Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, made by Madrasee carpenters, substantial-made almyras and cabinets, &c., the property of a dealer closing his business.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 do. victoria with removable coach box.
1 pony-cart with strong bay pony and harness.
1 strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay Arab, 14 hands, aged, goes well in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Worlee, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, a firstrate mahogany cottage piano in very good order, especially made for India, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures, carriages, and horses, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of R. C. LEES, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 14, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.

THE only changes in financial quotations in London yesterday, as wired by Reuter, were an advance of ⅛ per cent. in 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities, at £56 11-16, and an increase in the market rates of discount, say of 1/8 on short London Bills, and ¼ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at ¾ per cent. and 1¼ per cent., respectively. Paris quotations were unaltersd. Bar Silver in New York was 1/8 cent cheaper, at 63 5/8 cents per oz. ; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·87½ dollars.

A further decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 2 31-32d. per lb. ; and Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in the nearer positions and 1-16d. in the more distant ; the extreme quotations being 2 27-32d. for November-December deliveries, and 2 59-64d. for March-April. The market closed dull ; Surats easier ; and Arrivals quiet but steady ; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The Manchester Market was flat. Cotton at Havre was 1¼ francs lower both for "Good" Oomrawattee and "Fine" Broach, at fcs. 30 and fcs. 35, respectively.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent lower yesterday at 5 9-16 cents per lb. ; and February Futures declined 7 points, to 5·35 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 80,000 bales, and this season's figures now give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years for the same time :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts ...	80,000	58,000	48,000
Two day's do.	134,000	97,000	81,000
Since 1st Sept	2,742,000	2,180,000	2,038,000

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The figures for shipments of *Cotton, Cloth* and *Twist* to India for the month of October show, in the missions to Bombay, a considerable increase in the principal line of *Plain Cottons* both as against the shipments in September, and those for October last year, but in the items of *Coloured* and *Printed* Cottons it is the other way, a falling off being shown in each comparison, except in the case of *Coloured Cottons* the shipments of which though lighter than in October last year, were very slightly in excess of those for the month before last. Shipments of *Twist* were considerably greater last month than in September, and also those in October last year. Taking the total missions to Bombay for the 10 completed months of the present year a large increase is shown in every item of *Goods* and in *Yarn*, compared with the same period in 1893, the excess in the principal item of *Plain Cottons* being 107½ million yards or 32 per cent.

	Oct. 1894.	Sept. 1894.	Oct. 1893.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons......yds.	57,400,000	43,150,000	47,400,000
Colored do. ... ,,	4,850,000	4,800,000	6,850,000
Printed do. ... ,,	7,950,000	8,550,000	13,000,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,550,000	950,000	1,100,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	85,950,000	81,850,000	80,350,000
Colored do. ... ,,	4,350,000	4,300,000	7,350,000
Printed do. ... ,,	3,250,000	3,900,000	4,750,000
Twist .... lbs.	850,000	850,000	1,700,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons... yds.	11,900,000	10,150,000	7,150,000
Colored do. ... ,,	1,650,000	1,300,000	1,250,000
Printed do. ... ,,	1,250,000	1,000,000	1,050,000
Twist .... lbs.	1,450,000	1,200,000	1,000,000

Bombay only for 10 months	1894. for 10 months	1893.
Plain Cottons ...yds.	441,900,000	334,350,000
Colored do. ... ,,	53,700,000	47,500,000
Printed do. ... ,,	104,600,000	87,850,000
Twist ....lbs.	9,250,000	8,450,000

COTTON.—A further decline of Re. 1 per candy has taken place here to-day in sympathy with the above advices from Liverpool and New York, the tone of the market having been quiet, and business confined to the purchase of 900 bales of old stuff by the Mills, say 600 Karanja, at Rs. 152 ; and 100 each of Nuggur, at Rs. 145 ; Dharwar, at Rs. 151 ; and Compta, at Rs. 151 ; and 50 new Julgaum, at Rs. 150¼ per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day out of respect for the memory of a leading European merchant of this city who died suddenly yesterday afternoon.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	718	bales.
Wheat	6,4424	cwts.
Linseed..	2,157	,,
Rapeseed	1,036	,,
Gingelly..	6,399	,,
Groundnuts	1,574	,,
Castorseed	2,710	,,
Rice	6,958	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet, with very little demand from shippers ; but holders of tonnage are steady. The Brisshburn (s) for early December loading, has been chartered by speculators to cover former engagements : terms are secret, but are believed to be 16s. 6d. for two ports.

EXCHANGE opened quiet again at 1s. 1 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits, with little or no business transpiring, beyond a little forward Telegraphic, reported at 1s. 1 5-16d. for next year's transfer. Calcutta rates came 1-32d. higher than here for ready business, but fell 1-32d. during the day, our market following suit, and closing as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 1¼d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 9-32d.	,,
Credits do. ...	1s. 1 3-8d.	,,
Francs do. ...	1·40½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at the enhanced rates at 103 3-8, and 103 3-16, for 3½ per Cents for Money and Account, respectively, and further improved during the day to the extent of 1-8 per cent. in an ordinary market, leaving off a further 1-16 higher at 103 9-16 for cash, and 103 3-8 for the next settlement.

SHARES.—There has been a considerable upward movement in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day which has advanced in a number of cases to our revised quotatiens. In Press shares Volkarts are Rs. 10 ; New Berar, Rs. 5 ; and New Indian, Re. 1¼ higher. Bank of Bombay shares have further advanced Rs. 5, say, to Rs. 1,275 per share.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The imports and exports of gold and silver during th official year 1894-95 up to 10th October are as follows :—

In the month of August 1894.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	9,52,311	89,79,079	99,31,390
Exports	62,00,528	20,64,056	82,64,584
Net Imports...........	—52,48,217	69,15,023	16,66,806

To the end of the month of August 1894.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	76,85,838	3,52,25,347	4,29,11,185
Exports	3,77,88,706	90,44,258	4,68,32,964
Net Imports	—3,01,02,868	2,61,81,089	—39,21,779

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year-1894-95.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of August 1894	61,485	2,109	63,594
To the end of the month of August 1894 (Progressive)	4,80,869	56,680	5,37,549

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of August 1894	....	......	......
To the end of the month of August 1894, (Progressive).....................	9,45,910	....	9,45,910

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 3rd Nov. 1894.)

Description.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,689	64,521	...	28,832	...	52,223
Goods	52,732	45,217	7,515	...	4,04,582	...
Other earnings	2,259	3,538	..	1,279	...	14,033
Total for week	90,630	1,13,276	...	22,596	...	...
Aggregate ...	16,69,968	13,31,692	...	...	3,38,276	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—November 7th, at Chingoor Tea Estate, the wife of J W S Dalrymple Clark, of a daughter.

McDERMOTT—November 8, at Rawalpindi, the wife of M T McDermott, Post Master, of a son.

PARSONS—November 7, at Bangalore, the wife of H G Parsons, Beechlands, S Coorg, of a daughter.

RIBBINS—October 30, at Howrah, the wife of Mr. T H Ribbins, of a son.

SKONE—October 21, at Amda, Singhboom, Chota Nagpur, the wife of Thomas Skone, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DE BRETT—November 1, at Khandwa, C P, Doris, infant daughter of Mr and Mrs E A de Brett, aged six months, and four days.

SCOTT—November 4, at Rajahmundry, Winifred Emily, the beloved infant daughter of T R Scott, Educational Department, aged 15 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1894.

IT speaks well for the financial acumen of the Port Trust Executive that, with a revenue coming within measurable distance of half a crore of rupees, there should only have been a difference of Rs. 15,000 between the estimated and the actual results of the year which terminated on March 31st last, more especially as the variation is principally accounted for by the smaller recovery of bills for revenue earned. In order to avoid disturbance of trade by increasing rates in the course of a year, the Trustees have produced an equilibrium between receipts and expenditure by drawing on the Revenue Reserve Fund, which now stands at nearly fourteen lakhs of rupees. During the year a lakh and a-half of rupees were borrowed to meet the costs of works carried out at the Victoria Docks, and the total debt of the Trustees now amounts to Rs. 4,95,09,285. It is interesting to notice that the various properties held by the Trustees do not appear to be worth more than thirty-one lakhs beyond these loans, if taken at the rate of twenty-one years purchase. It must be borne in mind, however, that the lands and docks which represent five-sixths of the total property are continually improving in value, and if looked upon at their present market prices instead of at their original cost, it will be apparent that the assets are very much higher than the liabilities. A lakh of rupees is annually set aside for the repayment of debt on the increase of assets by the construction of new works chargeabie to capital. There is also a sinking fund which will in about forty years extinguish the debt of ninety-two lakhs due to Government for the Victoria Dock. Last year the Trustees came to the conclusion that it would be the most economical course to become their own insurers against fire. The principle would not be a good one for private individuals or trading firms to adopt, but in view of the class of property owned by the Trustees, and the large revenue reserves at their disposal the arrangement cannot in this case be objected to. In order to form a nucleus Rs. 57,500 were taken from the revenue reserve. The interest on this sum at four per cent. will cover the estimated present risk at one anna per cent. on the value of the property, and will be credited annually to the Fund. After an examination of the facts and figures, regarding the assets and liabilities of the Trust, given in the Administration Report we do not think that even Mr. A. J. Wilson, "the Jeremiah of Capel Court," would be disposed to gainsay the opinion expressed by Mr. Hughes that "the progress that is being made towards the reduction of the debt would seem to be fully sufficient for the purpose, and the accounts disclose a state of things in every respect satisfactory as regards assets and liabilities."

Only a few days ago reference was made in these columns to the trade of the port, and, therefore, it is not necessary to go over the same ground by dealing at length with the returns of shipping set forth in the report now before us. Undoubtedly to residents of the city the most interesting feature of the publication is the account given of new works projected or in progress, from which it will be seen that the Trustees are bent upon an ambitious, but withal practical, programme for furthering the important interests of which they are the custodians. The expenditure on ordinary new works during the year was upwards of seven lakhs. Amongst these works may be mentioned the construction of a block of new quarters at the workshops for khallasees, the sewering of the northern half of the Apollo Reclamation, and the deepening of the new basin at the Custom House bunder. An additional shed costing Rs. 15,000 odd has been put up at the Prince's Dock out of the capital provision. The raising of a debenture loan of ten lakhs bearing interest at four per cent. was sanctioned by Government for four undertakings of considerable importance. The first of these, absorbing three lakhs, is the Ballard Road passenger pier, which, under the terms of the contract is to be completed early in June next so as to be available for the next monsoon. The pier will have a width of sixty feet, and will extend into the harbour nearly six times that distance. An arm to the north two hundred feet in length will shelter the landing steps, and the dredging that has been performed will give a depth of from nine to ten feet at low water spring tides. The pier when completed is destined to take away the glory of the Apollo Bunder as the "landing place of India." It is so centrally situated and will be so sheltered from the monsoon, that mails and passengers will be landed there all the year round. Suitable pavilions and sheds will be erected for the accommodation of passengers, and also for the protection of vehicles while kept waiting. The work, important though it be, is overshadowed from a financial point of view by the improvement of the Mazagon, Tank Bunder, and Frere Land Estates which will absorb more than double the money. The improvements are being made with a view to transferring a large area of low-lying ground and swamps into land fit for occupation. A road sixty feet in width is to traverse the properties from one end to the other, and with other improvements to be made, will connect Connaught Road with Frere Road. The small eminence known as Gorupdeo Hill will be brought to the level of the surrounding district by these alterations, thus literally filling the valley and bringing low the hill. The improvements will add to the land in possession of the Trustees a total area of over a hundred thousand square yards, with wharf and excellent road frontages, mostly reclaimed from swamps. The land thus reclaimed will be eligible for building warehouses, godowns, and shops, and also chawls and residences to some extent. The grounds available for timber storage will be increased by 23,000 square yards. The extent of the improvement to be effected may be judged from the fact that the roads either newly constructed or widened will be nearly four and a half miles in aggregate length. Not the least valuable feature of a scheme connected with one of the most low-lying parts of "water-logged" Bombay will be the enormous improvement the sanitation of the district will undergo.

A subject which has often engaged the attention of the Trustees is the existing need for better facilities for the landing or shipment of coal. After careful consideration they have come to the conclusion that the construction of a coal dock or pier is out of the question. Several alternative schemes have been suggested, and the Trustees having acquired the property of the Saw Mills Company at Tank Bunder have now adopted a proposal to convert a portion of the site into a coal wharf. Amongst the obvious advantages of Tank Bunder may be mentioned the good depth of water obtainable without dredging, and its convenient proximity to mills and other industrial concerns requiring coal. The approval of the scheme by the two most powerful commercial bodies in Bombay—the Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association—is in itself a sufficient indication of the value of the new wharf from a mercantile point of view. The area of dry ground in the property acquired from the saw mill is 14,600 square yards, and in making the wharf a further area of 17,400 square yards will be reclaimed from the sea. The property is held from Government on a lease which expires twenty-two years hence, but the report expresses a hope that when the time arrives Government will, in accordance with the intention of the several acts constituting the Trust agree to permanently vest the property in the Trustees. Under the terms of the agreement arrived at between the Government and the Municipality the Trustees have to bear the expense of the construction of the south approach to the Wadi Bunder overbridge. The Trustees speak with considerable self complacency of their insistance on the construction of a good through road to Mazagon as an essential part of the scheme. It must be admitted they have good cause to do so, for their refusal to agree to a partial and incomplete settlement of the question between themselves and the other local authority will now result in the construction of a length of roadway which will complete a splendid thoroughfare from the Mint to the Kala Chowki, a distance of about four miles, through a thickly-populated industrial part of the city. The objections which are often raised to the overlapping of separate administrative areas are sound enough in principle, but in this instance at least the dual responsibility of separate bodies has been productive of good. The Trustees are contemplating the advisability of further developing their property and improving and cheapening trade facilities by constructing a branch line of railway, taking off the trunk lines north of Bombay and running direct through the Trustees' Sewree, Frere, Tank Bunder, and Mazagon properties, through both of the docks and along Mody Bay Bunders up to the western end of Ballard pier. The plans and estimates are now being prepared. The advantages of such a line are too obvious to need enumeration, and it is to be hoped that the Trustees will see their way to incur the very heavy outlay which must be faced in order to add so necessary an adjunct as a railway to such accommodation as already exists for dealing with the vast and growing trade of the port.

OPIUM in Burma is strictly supervised under the new rules which came into force at the beginning of the year, and the only kinds of opium or of narcotic preparations now permitted are five in number. These are the five most useful—all others are prohibited. In Lower Burma it appears no opium, except Government opium, is permitted as a general rule, but chemists are permitted to import Turkish opium for medical purposes, and travellers from beyond the Eastern frontier are permitted to possess small quantities of opium brought with them for private use. In Upper Burma both Government opium and opium imported from the Shan States and China and opium prepared from the poppy grown in Upper Burma are permitted. The reason for this distinction between the two parts of the province is not far to seek. Until the annexation the opium consumed in Upper Burma was for the most part trans-frontier opium, and consumers are accustomed to it. If such opium were prohibited in Upper Burma, it would be found impossible to prevent it from being smuggled across the land frontier from the Shan States and Yunnan, where it is grown in large quantities. It is, therefore, the best policy of Government to permit its importation under restrictions. In Lower Burma, on the other hand, there has never been a large market for foreign opium, and it is not deemed necessary to permit its introduction into the lower province for sale or distribution, although the rules permit import of foreign opium by travellers for private use. The cultivation of opium is also prohibited throughout Burma except in Kachin villages in the Katha, Bhamo, and Upper Chindwin districts, and in such other local areas as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe. A duty is levied on all land under poppy cultivation in these Kachin villages. Land under poppy cultivation is measured by the village head man. If any opium cultivated in these areas is taken beyond one of the areas to another part of Upper Burma, duty is levied on it at the same rate as on foreign opium imported into Upper Burma. The area of land under poppy cultivation in these Kachin villages is not known, because the localities in which the cultivation is carried on are for the most part beyond the sphere of regular administration. They are situated in remote Kachin hills, which are usually visited once a year by Government officers. Even beyond this do the restrictions go. No Burman may possess opium except for medical purposes, except such as have registered themselves as consumers, and no one under the age of twenty-five may so register himself. Every possible obstacle is placed in the way of the Burmese becoming addicted to the use of opium, and even the licenses to vendors are only granted under the most stringent rules. Local option has also been introduced, and public opnion is consulted before any new shop is licensed for the sale either of spirituous liquors or opium. There are many to whom it will appear that Burma sets a good example to the rest of the empire. But there has not yet been sufficient time to judge of these things, much less to contemplate the extension of the rules which now obtain in Burma to other provinces. It must be admitted however, that the effect of the new rules so far has been satisfactory. Not only is it found that the taste for opium and liquor does not spread but that the number of Burmans convicted of drunkenness and disorderly conduct is decreasing.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND, at the inaugural meeting of the Institute of Marine Engineers, the other day, delivered an instructive address on the growth of steam navigation. In it he traced the development of marine engineering and acceleration of the speed in ocean navigation. The Lucania, the newest Cunard steamer, he said, had completed nine consecutive voyages from New York to Queenstown, at an average speed of 21⅓ knots ; that is to say, at the rate of 25 statute miles per hour, or in other words, at the rate of 600 miles in twenty-four hours. This was an unique record, although it has been approximated by other steamers on the same ocean voyage. But it represents an advance of fully 50 per cent. on the speed which obtained on the Atlantic some fifteen years ago. Nor has the measure of acceleration been less remarkable on the other great lines of ocean steamers, Sir Thomas remarked, diverting attention to the liners of the Company of which he is chairman. Nowhere else, he admitted, is the maximum speed equal to that of the Atlantic route, for the simple reason that only between America and Europe does a colossal passenger traffic exist to pay for the cost involved. But he would have his hearers bear in mind that the English mails have been conveyed between Charing Cross and Bombay in thirteen days. The run from Southampton to the Cape has been accomplished in some fourteen-and-a-half days, and the voyage round the world, *via* America to Japan, China, and India, returning thence to England, might be accomplished in perhaps less than fifty days, provided the steamers and trains dovetailed in point of time, at the various ports of transhipment. It was too early at the time, Sir Thomas Sutherland spoke, to predict to what extent the Caledonia would beat the record of the Himalaya, but he seemed persuaded that it would, for, referring to the performances of the latter, he said that they might be improved upon before long. Thus it would appear from the record the Caledonia has made in reaching Suez, that her homeward trip is her test, and we may expect to find that she has beaten all previous records by at least something over a day when she reaches Brindisi. Comparing the speed of ocean steamers of the present day, Sir Thomas said that, whereas they could now steam twenty-five miles an hour, only ten years ago the maximum speed was twelve knots, and that was considered a very creditable performance indeed.

NEWS has been received in India that the British Committee of the "Indian National Congress" has chosen the well-known master-printer, Mr. Alfred Webb, Nationalist member of Parliament for Waterford, West, as President of the forthcoming Congress at Madras. Mr. Webb is commended to the Madras Committee as "a prominent and genial gentleman, taking part in all forward movements." It was he, they are told, who moved the "Anti-Opium" resolution in Parliament—not a strong recommendation, surely—that he is a Temperance advocate, and a strong opponent of the C. D. Acts. Further they are told that he is "a thorough Radical, very sympathetic towards Indian questions, a member of the Indian Parliamentary Working Committee and a thoroughly sound man." Mr. Webb, who is now sixty years of age, but looks very much more, has been in Parliament since 1886, when he was returned unopposed on the death of Mr. Pyne. His father was an intimate associate of William Lloyd Garrison, the orator who took so prominent a part in the American Anti-Slavery agitation. Mr. Webb (in 1861) married Mrs. Elizabeth Shackleton, of Ballytore—a great grand-daughter of Burke's friend, Richard Shackleton. This is all reflected glory, perhaps, but it is indicative of the atmosphere of agitation in which he has lived, and which qualifies him for his post as President of the Congress. Dublin is Mr. Webb's home, and the fact that he is closely connected there with the Society of Friends, may be interpreted as a sign that with his love of agitating he has an amount of ballast which should prevent his "thorough-going radicalism" from carrying the Congresswallahs to any dangerously high pitch of enthusiasm. Mr. Webb is a writer as well as an orator. "A Compendium of Irish Biography" emanated from his pen, and he contributes also to periodical literature. He has been known to Irish politics for close on thirty years. He was, we are told, one of the earlist members of Mr. Butt's Home Rule Association. Fourteen years ago he withdrew temporarily from public life, but came to the front again on the formation of the Land League. As regards Home Rule for Ireland he considered it essential to the peace and prosperity of that country and the good of the Empire. Whether his visit to Madras will persuade him of the necessity of Home Rule for India in the interests of its people remains to be seen.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s s Clyde, with the English mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at 4 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I, Railway for the week ending 20th October, 1894, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1893 of 41,332 maunds and Rs. 9026 in the earnings.

THE Central Provinces Season Report for last week is summarised in the following General Remarks :—The week began with fine weather, but before the ground could dry from the heavy falls of the previous week, a fresh burst of rain was experienced—the districts of Hoshangabad and Nimar having alone escaped. Reports from all districts speak of injury to the autumn crops, especially rice and cotton, and of the washing out of the young seedlings in the case of the early sown wheat. No estimate of the damage is made. The weather has now cleared, and accounts will probably be found to be exaggerated, but some resowing will be necessary. In Saugor a larger area is being sown with gram, and some resowing of wheat here will be needed. Relief-works have been closed, but continue in Damoh, where 1,000 persons attended them. Prices have risen somewhat in Saugor, and wheat is at 12 seers and gram at 19, against 14 and 20 respectively in the previous week, but in Damoh both are cheaper, wheat being sold at 13 and gram at 16¼ seers per rupee. Imports of grain fluctuate greatly, and were only 22,600 maunds into Saugor and 5,160 maunds into Damoh.

IT has been stated by a French journal of repute that in consequence of a certain event which has recently taken place on the Eastern Frontier, the Minister of War has issued an order strictly confining all French troops posted near the border line between Germany and France within the limits of their stations.

THE Sultan has sent the Grand Cordons of the Osmanieh and Medjidieh Orders respectively to the Bulgarian Premier and his colleague of the Foreign Office.

THE new society for the completion of the Panama Canal was definitely formed on Oct. 20. It was announced that 800 men would resume work upon it on Oct. 22.

THE Russian Minister of Marine has been making an inspection of the Black Sea Ports and Fleet, and whilst at Nicolaieff was present at the launching of the new ironclad, the Three Saints.

MESSRS. JOSSON'S bonded warehouse, containing a large quantity of merchandise, and Messrs. Felix Ceuteman's Stores, situated on the Amidon Canal, Antwerp, were entirely destroyed by fire on Oct. 12, while a large coffee warehouse adjoining was completely burnt out.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Nov. 12.

The Government will ask the French Chamber of Deputies, to-morrow, for a credit of about sixty million francs on account of Madagascar. Operations will be delayed until after the rainy season, everything in the meanwhile being prepared for the expedition.

THE POLICY OF THE CZAR.

CIRCULAR BY M. DE GIERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.

A circular has been issued by M. de Giers stating that the Czar is firmly resolved to follow his father's footsteps, and to devote his energies to the welfare of his country. The Czar will in nowise deviate from the loyal firm policy which has aided in the maintenance of general peace.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE CZAR.

Persistent rumours are current that the Czar is to be married to the Princess Alix before Advent.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE GUILDHALL SPEECH.

The Russian Press, commenting on Lord Rosebery's speech at the Guildhall, expresses much gratification with the friendly references made concerning Russia, and hails the prospect of an *entente cordiale* with Great Britain.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

TOKIO, Nov. 13.

After a prolonged silence the Japanese Government officially announces the capture of Kinchow and Talienwan. The loss of the Japanese is stated to have been trifling, the Chinese abandoning their defences at these places on the approach of the Japanese troops.

THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, Nov. 13.

This morning, accompanied by the Maharajah, Lord Harris drove down the new Harris Road, through the city, to the site of the proposed railway terminus here. The Maharajah requested his Excellency to lay the foundation-stone of the new buildings, to be called "the Harris Terminus." Mr. Proctor-Sims then explained the particulars, and showed plans of the same. H. E. the Governor, having laid the foundation-stone, spoke of the pleasure it gave him in assisting in laying the foundation-stone of such public works ; and, on the conclusion of the ceremony, drove through the city to visit different buildings and improvements. This afternoon, his Excellency inspected the Imperial Lancers at drill, and to-night will attend a state banquet at the Motibagh palace.

THE WAZIRISTAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

There is rumour that the Government of India intend sending a regular expedition into Waziristan under the command of Sir William Lockhart, whose arrival at Dehra Ismail Khan gives colour to the rumour. The Waziris in the neighbourhood of Wano are showing signs of restlessness ; and reports have been current of the attack on one or other of the levy posts.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here day before yesterday evening.

The City Line steamer City of Agra, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, from Bombay, arrived here day before yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this afternoon.

NAPLES, Nov. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, Nov. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix from Trieste left for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, Mov. 13.

Orient line mail steamer Oroya, from Suez arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar yesterday, from Bombay.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Azamor left Penang, for Singapore, on the 13th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	2¼

The Manchester market has been flat.

2¾ per cent. Consols	102 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	56 11-16
Bar Silver	29 3-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA:—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.

Reunion mails closes at Mauritius at noon, on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

Madagascar mail closes at Durban at noon, on Thursday, the 15th, and Reunion mail closes at Seychelles, at 3 p.m. 16th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th November, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	..	...	...	..	...
Teheran	13	2	18 p.m.	...	44
Suez	13	1	15 p.m.	..	50

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 13th November, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	33	...	1
" Karachi	1	3	..	2
" Madras	...	46	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 12.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — 77·7

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — — 73·6
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — 79·6
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — 84·3
4 p.m. — — — — — — — — 83·3

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GOV'NOR'S CAMP, DHRANGADHRA, Nov. 10.

HIS EXCELLENCY and suite left Ahmedabad, this morning. The departure being official, all officers, civil and military, were present on the platform, and the usual salute was fired as the train left the station. On arrival at Wadhwan Station his Excellency was met by Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E., Political Resident, Kathiawar, Captain Ashby, Political Agent, Wadhwan, the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, the Thakore Saheb of Lakhtar, the Thakore Saheb of Limri, and Colonel Hunter. After conversing with these gentlemen, his Excellency repaired to the railway bungalow, where he was entertained at luncheon by the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, after which the party, consisting of his Excellency and staff, Sir Charles Ollivant and Mr. C. Beatty, took their places in carriages for the long drive of twenty-three miles to Dhrangadhra. The Governor's carriage was escorted by a body of the newly-organized Dhrangadhra State Police, a very smart looking set of men, dressed in khakee, and equipped and horsed as well as a regular Native Cavalry. The road from Wadhwan could hardly be called interesting, running as it does over a dead level plain, through field after field of cotton, looking very backward for this time of year, but apparently affording good grazing for several herds of black buck. After driving about eight miles, the village of Seeta was reached, where tea had been thoughtfully provided, and where we were met by Mr. Souter, Superintendent of the State Police, who accompanied his Excellency's carriage, on horseback, for the remainder of the journey. At Dapuli Dhar, some three miles out of the city, the visitors were met by H. H. the Rajah of Dhrangadhra, his brother, the Senapati, and his grandson, the Kumar Shri Ajit Singhji, the former conducting his Excellency into a shamiana erected by the side of the road, where an informal reception took place, and after a short conversation, the party took their places in State carriages, each drawn by four horses, in the following order :—

FIRST CARRIAGE

H. E. the Governor — H. H. the Raja of Dhrangadra
Captain Ashby — The Kumar Shri Ajit Singhji

SECOND CARRIAGE

Sir C. Ollivant — The Senapati
The State Dewan

THIRD CARRIAGE

His Excellency's Personal Staff

On arrival at the city gate, his Excellency was greeted by a salute of seventeen guns, which, in somewhat close proximity to the road, had rather a disturbing influence on the horses of the carriages and escort. Winding through the gates in the city wall, the procession entered the town itself at a walking pace, rendered necessary by the small passage left between the dense lines of people assembled. From every house flags were hung out, and on the roofs, window sills, and every available projection were myriads of oil lamps, lighting up the faces of the people, the shops and dwelling places. The Rajah's palace, now in process of completion, was passed near the centre of the town, emerging from which, through the city wall, a short drive brought the party to the Guest House, a magnificent building, formerly the residence of the present Rajah's mother, now handsomely furnished, and used for the accommodation of his Highness' visitors. After dinner his Highness the Rajah appeared to conduct his Excellency back to the city to witness a display of fire-works. Seats were placed near the parapet of the Ferguson Bridge, the illuminations and fire-works being done in the sandy bed of the river, an excellent view could be obtained. The display being concluded his Highness conducted the Governor back to the Guest House, and took leave.

Nov. 11.

His Excellency and party had no engagements for the morning. In the afternoon the Rajah of Dhrangadhra called for his Excellency and took him for a drive, visiting, amongst other places of interest, the new palace now in course of completion, built entireiy of the excellent white stone quarried within a few miles of the place ; the hospital, presided over by Dr. Dharamsi, and in which his Highness takes a great personal interest ; and the police lines newly built and laid out under the supervision of that most energetic officer, Mr. Souter. Here also were members of the newly-organized State Police, both mounted and dismounted, and amongst them the jemadar and daffadar who were with Mr. Souter in the well-known fight with outlaws at Drumal, some fifteen miles from here.

His Excellency witnesses some athletic sports to-morrow morning and distributes the prizes afterwards, leaving about nine o'clock for Wadhwan *en route* for Bhownugger, where he will remain as a guest of the Maharaja until Wednesday night.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. JOHN A. RALLI.

THE funeral of the late Mr. John A. Ralli, which took place yesterday morning, was very numerously attended, nearly all the European and Native employes of the firm as well as a number of European and Native exchange brokers being present. The cortege left Malabar Hill about half-past 6 o'clock, reaching the Sewree cemetery an hour and-a-quarter later. The coffin was prepared of polished teak and brass fittings and plate, bearing the simple inscription "John A. Ralli, aged 52," the arrangements of the funeral being carried out by Messrs: Edward Jones and Company, undertakers. On arriving at the gate of the cemetery the coffin was removed from the hearse by the pall-bearers, all of whom were officers of the firm, and was conveyed to the grave. The burial service was read by the Rev. A. H. Bowman of the Girgaum Mission Church. A large number of wreaths and floral offerings were laid on the coffin by the employes of the firm as well as by several friends. Amongst those present in the cemetery were :—C. Agelasto, of Messrs. John Fachiri and Company ; Antippa, Orghyropoulo, C. H. S. Boggs, of Messrs. Sanday and Company; Boileau, A. Breul, of Messrs. Breul and Company ; P. Benn, A. F. Beaufort, of Messrs. Lyon and Company ; Booth, Chelentis, H. Chalmers, of the National Bank of India ; T. W. Cuffe, of Messrs. King, King and Company ; Convela, J. Drossos, S. Damala, L. R. W. Forrest, of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company ; F. G. Fotiadis, J. Fachiri, Giannacopulo, C. G. Giro, Graham, D. H. Glade, of Messrs. Glade and Company ; A. Harrescadis, of Messrs. D. Macropolo ; J. Hill, of Messrs. Hill, Son and Grennan; G. H. Hicks, H. Hussey, L. G. Inzoli, H. E. John, of the National Bank of India; R. Kennedy, of the Mercantile Bank of India ; S. Kiddle and J. Kiddle, of Kiddle Brothers ; D. Lindsay, of the Royal Insurance Company ; Orphanides, J. P. Mitarachi, Murray, J. Murdoch, of the Mercantile Bank of India ; J. N. F. Mitchell, O. Marshall, of Messrs. Drennan and Company ; Macintyre, H. Menzies, M. Ostermayer, of Messrs. M. Ostermayer and Company ; P. Nassif, W. G. Nicoll, Assistant Superintendent, Bombay Mint ; R. B. Nixon, Patrochilos, J. Parmenides, D. H. Purdie, of Messrs. W. A. Graham and Company ; Pitta, H. E. E. Proctor, E. D. Ralli, A. D. Ralli, P. Renault, of Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris ; H. Read, Sergiadis, J. Sevastapulo, O. Schilizzi, N. S. Symons, H. Symons, J. Stiven, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; Slater, F. W. Shaw, of Messrs. Fleming, Shaw and Company ; E. Schoen, of Gaddum, Bythell and Company ; G. H. Townsend, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ; J. Tintner, of A. Blascheck and Company ; A. M. Tod, of the New Zealand Insurance Company ; T. J. Ward, H. G. White, H. J. Walsh, and T. J. Walsh, Assistants, Ralli Brothers ; Xydas, the Rev. N. E. Zachariah, A. Zygouras, Assistant, Ralli Brothers; J. N. Dallaporta, Fido, Avaslassachi, Neuman, and others. Amongst the Natives were Messrs. J. Rodgers, E. Rodgers, Rustomji C. Mody, Dinshaw D. Shroff, Vandravandass Ramji, Bhimji Ramji, Dadaji Sitaram, Bezonji Sorabji Kapadia, Merwanji H. Batlivalla, A. D'Souza, Shapoorji H. Mistry, J. DeLima, L. De Jeyses, H. S. Nayak, Balkrishna M. Manker, Nanabhoy C. Mehta, Fakirchund Virchund Deepchund, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Taluckchund Maneckchund, and Shapoorji, of Taluckchund and Shapoorji.

THE Austrian Budget, submitted to the Reichsrath, in Vienna, on October 16th, shows an income, in round figures, of 638,900,000fl., and an expenditure of 636,500,000fl., leaving a surplus of 2,400,000fl., in spite of an increase in expenditure, as compared, with last year, of 16,000,000fl.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 26.

IN view of the dissatisfaction widely prevailing amongst the mercantile community, both at home and in India, China, and other parts of the Far East, with the very high telegraphic rates charged for messages to and from those quarters of the world, the report of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company is of interest. About three years ago the rates to and from Australasia were reduced upon an undertaking of the Colonial Governments to bear one-half of the loss of aggregate receipts from the Australian business. The report states that during the half-year ended June 30 last the "loss" was £12,384, one-half of which is borne by the Associated Cable Companies. It is quite possible that this item will be used as an argument against any attempt to secure a reduction in the Indian and other Eastern rates. It can hardly be assumed, however, that the falling off of the receipts from Australian telegrams is entirely due to the reduction of rates, since the bad state of trade in the Australian trade must necessarily have lessened the receipts even if the old rates had been maintained. The report states that the new alternative cable between Singapore and Hong Kong, *via* Labuan, opened for traffic on the 5th of May, has already been found a most valuable addition to the Company's system.

In a despatch from Mr. N. R. O'Conor, the British Minister at Pekin, forwarded to the Foreign Office, a report is enclosed showing the imports and exports of gold and silver at Shanghai during 1893, and down to June 30, 1894. It is stated that the export of gold from China to foreign countries is still going on, and is increasing. The opinion is expressed that probably a considerable proportion of this gold is obtained from mines on the northern frontier of China, and that if this view be correct, there is some reason to believe that the supply will continue. The import of silver is increasing, and practically the whole of it may be regarded as exchanged for the gold sent abroad. It is stated that the import of silver in 1893 was 15,000,000 ounces, and that if the export of gold is maintained, China will continue to absorb silver without diminution of quantity. The figures just given refer only to Shanghai, but the report adds that the particulars for the whole country do not vary much from those given for that port.

Writing in the London *Chamber of Commerce Journal*, Mr. J. H. Gubbins, second secretary of the British Legation at Tokio, explains how Japan became a silver-standard country. When the Japanese Mint was established, in 1871, the Government adopted the gold standard, the gold yen being made the monetary unit. A silver dollar of 416 grains was coined, however, to meet the requirements of the treaty ports, where the Mexican dollar was in circulation. These silver yen, or dollars, as well as a trade dollar of 420 grains, the coinage of which was begun in 1875, were received in payment of Customs duties and other taxes, but only at these ports. In 1878 the issue of the trade dollar was discontinued, and at the same time the original silver yen was declared legal tender for any amount. The gold yen remained also legal tender, but in 1883 the interest on an internal loan, originally payable in coin of either metal, was made payable only in silver. Thenceforward the single silver standard was established. It appears, therefore that since 1871 Japan has gradually drifted, or has been driven, from the single gold to the single silver standard. With regard to the effect of the rise in the value of gold upon Japanese industry and trade, Mr. Gubbins says :—"The depreciation of silver has affected Japan in various ways. Her export trade, like that of other silver-using countries, has been encouraged, and she has been specially favoured by the fact that the prices of silk, her chief export, have not shown the same tendency as those of other commodities to adjust themselves to the falling rate of exchange. The industrial activity has also been stimulated by the circumstances which have enabled her to compete at an advantage with countries whose manufactures are conducted on a gold basis. She has, on the other hand, been obliged to pay more silver for her importations from gold-using countries, but this disadvantage has been counterbalanced to some extent by the general fall in (gold) prices, which has accompanied the appreciation of gold. The most serious results for her have undoubtedly been the disturbance of trade caused by the violent fluctuations in exchange, and the outflow of her gold. On which side the balance of advantage lies is a question for economists to determine, but judging simply from appearances, one is led to the conclusion that on the whole, Japan has not been a loser by the depreciation of silver."

Information has been received in Alexandria to the effect that the fine docks opened at Suez about twenty-five years ago, before the Suez Canal became available, have fallen into a sad state of disrepair. The quays are tumbling to pieces, the basins, especially the north, are being slowly filled up by the sand discharged from the canal. These docks cost about £1,000,000, and although they are not now so needful as they were before the canal was opened, they have a certain utility, and the opinion entertained at Alexandria is that only a small annual expenditure is needed to make the docks perfectly servicable for the traffic of the port, and for the use of passing vessels which occasionally put in there. It appears that there is no British Consul at Suez, but the official representative of the Government at Port Said or Cairo might with advantage report upon the condition of the docks, and upon the question whether or not the state of neglect into which they have drifted is likely to be hurtful to the interests of commerce in that part of the world.

The third annual report of the International Tariffs Bureau, for the year ended March 31, 1894, has recently been issued. The Bureau, which has its seat at Brussels, has been established for the purpose of collecting and translating into English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish all the Customs tariffs of the world. It is supported by contributions from numerous Governments, to each of which a certain number of copies of the translated tariffs are supplied. Copies are supplied to Chambers of Commerce and other authorities, but none are sold to the public. It is not unlikely that if this last arrangement were rescinded, a good many merchants and others would be glad to purchase the issues of the Bureau, the utility of which, though obviously considerable, might thus be much extended. The third report states that during last year 43 tariffs and 64 supplements were issued. The income of the Bureau for the year was £4,595, and the expenditure £4,661, showing a deficit of £66. In the previous year there was a surplus of £192. The president complains that, whilst most Governments send with fair regularity the information necessary for the work of the Bureau, others forward it very tardily.

In the sugar as in the cotton market the minds of buyers and sellers are much exercised by the present extraordinarily low prices. No clear and sufficient explanation of their cause appears to be forthcoming and all minds appear to be in a state of uncertainty upon the question whether or not the lowest level has been reached and a rebound is possible within any assignable period. Broadly, present quotations of sugar may be said to be about 25 per cent. below those current a year ago ; and yet existing stocks are little increased, and certainly they cannot be called very heavy. It is true that supplies in the hands of distributors are believed to be abundant, but whether they are or not, it is conceivable that many retailers may desire to work off their stocks in a falling or at least a weak market, and to avoid buying a fresh quantity until the market has began to show signs of assured steadiness. It is said that the anticipation of an unusually heavy beetroot crop on the Continent this season is causing buyers to hold off, and probably such views may have a strong influence in this direction. Prices are, however at a level so low that if there were not a widely-prevailing want of confidence in nearly all markets, speculators and others would be tempted to purchase and hold in the expectation of a rise. The cause of the depression must, in short, be sought in motives which are affecting business in general, rather than in considerations affecting only the sugar market.

The peculiar effect of a general fall of prices in respect of a number of commodities, the prices of which are more or less fixed by custom, whilst the raw materials entering into the production of them. have fallen greatly in value, is very noticeable. Amongst these commodities a prominent one is beer Malt and hops are now very much cheaper than they were fifteen or twenty years ago, and yet the retail price of beer or porter remains unaltered, and even wholesale prices of these have not declined in proportion to the reduced cost of production. It is for this reason that breweries and brewery shares have been for many years attractive properties. An evidently well-informed writers gives, in the *Statist* some particulars of much interest from this point of view. He states that formerly 1s. per lb. was considered an average price for hops, and that in some seasons choice qualities commanded much more. Even now a brewer can use hops freely and make a good profit at £6 per cwt., or nearly 1s. 1d. per lb. The average consumption of this article in brewing ordinary beer is 2½lb. per barrel, and in the case of pale ale from 4lb. to 5lb. At the present moment choice Mid-Kent hops can be bought at £3 to £3 10s. per cwt., or 6·4d. to 7·5d. per lb. Evidently, therefore, the present low prices of hops, not to speak of the cheapness of malt, is adding very greatly to the profits of brewers. But conversely, they are telling very seriously upon the interests of farmers, and considerable areas of hop plantations are standing unpicked, since the crops will not return the cost of gathering, curing and sending to market. In short, some hops, which a few weeks ago might have been sold at £5 per cwt., will not now bring more than 30s. This is but one of numerous instances which might be named of the occurrence of a fall of prices so great as to be seriously injurious to producers of raw materials without any advantage accruing to the consumer. How, then, can it be held that low prices are necessarily a benefit to the ultimate buyer ?

The question whether or not American cotton planters are likely to hold back an appreciable proportion of this year's crops so long as prices remain upon their present low level, is exciting a good deal of interest in the United States cotton markets. The New York *Commercial Bulletin* of the 17th instant says that, although they were at that time pressing forward their production upon the markets with some urgency, private reports from the South were beginning to speak of a probable lessening of the flow, and even of a substantial amount being left unpicked. The *New Orleans Picayune* of the 12th instant confirms the statement that planters were sending forward their cotton very freely, in spite of low prices, and does not venture to express even the hope that this policy will be reversed, although still holding that neither the acreage planted nor the course of the receipts justifies the accepted estimate of 9,000,000 bales. There is one consideration which must not be overlooked in forming an opinion upon the prediction that planters will leave some of their cotton ungathered. The value of the crop in these days depends very considerably upon the proceeds of the seed, and since the seed cannot be sold unless the cotton is picked and ginned, the question whether or not the proceeds will cover the cost of gathering cannot be determined only upon considerations affecting the price of lint cotton.

Amongst the methods adopted by the French Government with a view to encourage the foreign trade of France, is that of deputing its consular representatives to visit leading manufacturing centres when they are at home on leave. Recently M. Weiner, the French Consul-General at La Paz Bolivia, has spent several days at Lille, holding conferences with manufacturers and merchants respecting the prospects and means of extending their trade in the country to which he is accredited. M. Wiener has now gone to Roubaix and Tourcoing to give similar service there. Moreover, the Chamber of Commerce at Lille has just been advised that M. Brenwaert, Consul-General at Chicago, will shortly visit that town for a like purpose, having been instructed to proceed to Lille by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The returns collected by Lloyd's Registry of the amount of shipping under construction in the United Kingdom on September 30 compares rather more favourably with the corresponding figures for that date in 1893 than might have been expected from a perusal of recent reports from the Scottish and other shipbuilding yards. On the other hand, there is a distinct falling off in the number and tonnage of the vessels ordered, of which the keels have not yet been laid. The following are the particulars of both kinds :—

	September 30, 1894.		September 30, 1893.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Vessels under construction	327	653,331	326	616,560
Vessels ordered	60	156,485	87	189,197
Total	387	809,816	413	805,757

These statistics have no reference to the warships under construction or ordered. Broadly, the total of 809,816 tons here shown represents a little less than eleven months' work at the rate of employment of the last three months. As a rule, however, the shipbuilding establishments throughout the kingdom have not for a very long time been occupied to anything like their full capacity, and a considerable number have had, and still have, comparatively little work in hand.

A Congress of Continental Papermakers has been held at Antwerp. It was unanimously agreed that an international federation of papermakers should be founded, and that the depression in the paper trade was caused by over-production. The congress suggested that the first course would be to shut down paper mills for 24 hours every week. Another means would be the limiting of the annual output of each papermaker. The British Papermakers' Association declined an invitation to the congress, considering their participation useless. The only suggestion they could have offered, their secretary wrote, would have been that the root of the great evil of over-production is in reality the system of protective tariffs and bounties. They also pointed out, with regard to the proposal for closing all mills for 24 hours per week, that mills in this country do not work on Sunday, or after midday on Saturday; thus, as compared with Continental mills, working for about 40 hours less peer week.

The well-known accountant, Mr. Welton, contends, in a letter which has been published, that "any legislation as to accountants' certificates to be useful, must include provisions as to the forms of balance-sheets." As to the first of these propositions, he suggests that a Royal Commission might without difficulty prepare a considerable number of forms, suited to different businesses. In order to prevent inconvenience arising through any imperfection or inapplicability of these forms, he proposes that any other forms submitted by companies should be available, on their use being allowed by a small commission of qualified persons ; and suggests that such commission might be composed of five persons, say one appointed by the Incorporated Law Society, one by the Institute of Chartered Accountants, one by the Boards of Trade, one by the Bank of England, and one by the London Chamber of Commerce. When once, he says, "the ingredients of a balance-sheet are laid down by law it will be possible to provide for the proper treatment of each of such ingredients. It is obvious that a ship, a warehouse, a farm, a parcel of materials, or manufactured goods, requires dissimilar handling, appropriate to their natures, and the general law might provide for valuation where necessary, and for depreciation, in the absence of any directions in the articles of association as to these matters." We are quite unable to agree with Mr. Welton. In two cases, it is true, Parliament has prescribed a definite form of accounts, and in one, that of the railways—which have been granted by the State a semi-monopoly—the results have been of some value; but the accounts which have to be made out by the banks according to statute are absolutely valueless. This is not very encouraging. But even if an attempt were made in the way proposed by Mr. Welton, what reason have we for thinking that a number of forms could be drawn up suitable for a multitude of infinitely diverse industrial undertakings ? Even, however, if the experiment were made, the chief result would be to induce accountants to run in certain narrow ruts, and shield themselves from responsibility by holding that they had fulfilled what was legally required from them.

There is no improvement in the corn trade. It is not only that prices are ruinously low, but inferior grain cannot find buyers at any price. Wheats do not improve in condition, and so all damp samples are neglected, and the finest and driest old wheat is only worth 24s. per quarter. There is a perfect panic in the barely market. A very few—perhaps one sample in a hundred—may make 32s. per quarter, but lots of useful barleys that will make capital public-house beer are sold under 20s. Nor is this all. For the first time in Norfolk, maltsters and merchants are generally demanding that each quarter of barley shall weigh 32 stones. This is 56 lbs. per bushed, and, as many barleys only weigh 50 lbs., the unfortunate farmer has to sell almost nine bushels to the quarter, instead of the legal measure of eight.

FANCY DRESS BALL AT BHUSAWAL.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

A CAPITAL ball was given here, on Friday last, which passed off brightly and merrily "within the limits of becoming mirth." It was held in the large room of the old Stores, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion with palms, flags, banners, etc. The floor was put in splendid order for dancing, and the most fastidious waltzers had nothing but praise as they slid gracefully over the smooth surface to the inspiriting music of the G. I. P. R. Volunteer Band. Dancing began about nine o'clock, and the grand march-past (conducted by Messrs. F. Jones and W. Hallams, M. C.s) took place at twelve midnight. It was estimated that over 300 were present, the greater part of whom wore fancy dress. The costumes for special commendation among the fair wearers were "Daughter of the Regiment," "Fancy Spanish," "An Indian Princess" (this dress was beautiful, "on dit" the cost of it being over Rs, 500), "Turkish Lady," "Americo-Japanese Lady," "Carmen," "Pagliacci," and "Bon Bons," this last being very novel ; and the fair wearers of the Japanese costumes looked fresh from Japan. Among the gentlemen whose costumes were specially good we may mention "A Sadoo Priest," "Bones," "A High Caste Brahmin," "Sweet Innocence," "Gentleman of 16th Century," "Neapolitan Fisherman," "Match Brands," "A Spanish Nobleman," "Baby," "Mephistopheles," and "Knight of the Bath." These all displayed great originality. Appended is a list of the costumes and the wearers :—

Ladies.	Costume.
Mrs A E Abbott	A Japanese Lady
Mrs Bingham	Pagliacci
Mrs Breag	A Bride
Mrs Bay	Queen of Hearts
Mrs Beale	Flower Girl
Mrs Broughton	A Parsee Lady
Mrs Carroll	A Parsee Lady
Mrs Calvert	Red Cross Nurse
Mrs Brett	A French Waiting Maid
Mrs Callaghan	Pink Dominoe
Miss Collie	Mary had a little Lamb
Miss Calvert	Bon-bons
Miss Chatterton	A Normandy Peasant
Miss Collins	A Flower Girl
Mrs Donnelly	Sunflower
Mrs Doyle	A Jewess
Mrs DeGama	First Rose of Summer
Mrs Downing	19th Century Lady
Mrs Ford	Night
Mrs Ferguson	Red Riding Hood
Mrs Fleming	Forget-me-not
Mrs Gabb	America
Mrs Gabriel	Paglioni
Miss Gillespie	Carmen
Mrs Hand	Salvationist
Mrs Jones	Spanish Lady
Miss Kennis	Indian Princess
Mrs Lewis	Summer
Mrs Lilly	Daughter of the Regiment
Miss Lear	Flower Girl
Miss G Lear	Parsee Girl
Miss Donalds	Japanese Lady
Miss Milne	Summer
Miss Manners	Morning
Mrs Nobel	Red, White and Blue
Mrs McCoy	Maid of Athens
Mrs Major	Morn
Mrs Oliver	Morning
Miss O'Grady	Snow Queen
Miss Mary O'Grady	Nancy Lee
Mrs Pettigrew	Monte Carlo
Mrs Pendlebury	Phyllis Suppett
Mrs Picken	A Bride
Miss Redmond	Rose of Allandale
Mrs Rozello	A Turkish Lady
Mrs Runcorn	19th Century Lady
Mrs Roseambean	Summer
Mrs Scanlon	Harlequin
Mrs Sullivan	Daisy
Mrs Taylor	French Advocate
Mrs and Miss Wilson	Parsee Ladies
Mrs Williamson	Alsatian Peasant

Gentlemen.	Costumes.
Mr Abbott	High Caste Brahmin
Mr Atkins	Sailor, R N
Mr F Broughton	A Parsee Gentleman
Mr F Bingham	Football
Mr G Breag	A Dutch Fiddler
Mr S Branch	A Turkish Prince
Mr C Bay	King of Hearts
Mr J Calvert	Knight of the Bath
Dr Cooke	Sweet Innocence
Mr Curtis	A Policeman
Mr S Wolley	Wandering Minstrel
Lieut Dangerfield	G I P R Mess Dress
Mr E Doyle	A Punjabi Gentleman
Mr J Duffield	Football
Mr S Donnelly	Incroyable
Mr C Donoghoe	Whitewash
Mr Ferguson	Bewtiful Bhoy
Mr A Farrow	Nawab
Mr A G Gabb	Bones, Minstrel, and a Baker
Mr Game	A Hindoo
Mr M Hand	A Page
Mr T Hartley-Jelgoan	Mephistopheles
Mr L Isett	Nawab of Ramjam
Mr W Johnson	Knight of Windsor
Mr B Joyce	Paddy from Cork
Mr W Lewis	A Page
Mr F Lilly	Fancy
Mr R Lilley	A Jockey
Mr J Lince	A Bearer
Mr A Mullins	A Brigand
Mr J Mackenzie	Paul Pry
Major C Nicholson	G I P R Volunteer Uniform
Mr Nobel	Germanie
Mr Nolan	7th Hussars
Mr J Ottley	Young India
Mr E O'Grady	A Good Boy
Mr W O Grady	Night and Day
Mr A Picken	A Clown
Mr H Picken	Spanish Nobleman
Mr H Pogson	A Baby
Mr Roseambeau	A Cabulli
Mr D Rozello	Match Brands
Mr E Salf	An Italian Minstrel
Mr F Smith	A Californian
Mr H Seanton	A Neopolitan Fisherman
Mr C Sullivan	A Venetian Page
Mr R Shiels	A Sadoo Priest
Mr J Toole	16th Century Court Dress
Mr S Watson	Alley Sloper
Mr H Williamson	Francois

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the English Mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at 4 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday. The Clyde, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Massilia, brings the following passengers :—

From London : Mr. Cook, Mr. J. W. Thomas, Miss Butcher, Mrs. and Miss Colvin, Mrs. M. Ferguson and child, Mr. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, Mr. C. C. Newnham, Mrs. Moody, two children and governess, Capt. Lister and servant, Mrs. Congrieve, Mr. Macworth Young, Mr. C. A. and Mr. J. J. Barefoot, Mr. A. R. Deck, Mr. R. Buchner, Major W. G. Alban, Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Scott.

From Brindisi : Mr. H. A. Acworth, Miss Waterhouse, Hon. Justice and Mrs. C. H. Hill, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. F. G. Young, Mr. and and Mrs. E. S. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Spinner, Sir G. H. Evans, Hon. Justice Rampini, Mr. F. F. Christian, Miss Fraser, Mr. E. Ball, Mr. Waterman, Mr. Moorhead, Mr. A. C. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. Caccia, Sir C. Petheram, Mr. and Mrs. Channer, Mr. German and friends, Mr. C. Andreae, Mr. Martin, Mr. Martin, jun., Mr. and Mrs. A. H. L. Fraser, infant and nurse.

From Ismailia : Mr. Brittain, Capt. C. L. Hamilton.

IT is reported from St. Petersburg that Gen. Yonoff made his recent advance in the Pamirs in accordance with powers which were subsequently cancelled, as the Russian Government did not desire to impede by any aggresive action the course of the negotiations with Great Britain.

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HOUSTON STEWART, G.C.B., who has just been granted a Good Service Pension of £300 a year, in the place of the late Sir Edward A. Inglefield, has a most distinguished record of service. He served with the British Legion during the Carlist War of 1837-8, and during the Syrian War of 1840, was specially mentioned in despatches for his gallant conduct at the attack on Tortosa. He was wounded during the bombardment of Sebastopol, and subsequently, as a divisional commander of gunboats, he took part in the bombardment of Sveaborg, in the Baltic. Admiral Stewart was made a G.C.B. in 1887, and retired, after fifty year's service, in 1885.

RED tapeism is apparently absurdly prevalent in Italy. Under the electoral law there illiterate persons are not allowed to vote, and it was discovered the other day that King Humbert was the owner of certain property that would entitle him to vote Accordingly a clerk—a thorough stickler for "form sent to him the usual official communication asking whether he could read or write. A Doctor of Laws, who is the communal Secretary at Scansano, near Grossetto, in Tuscany, received a similar request for information. The following was his facetious reply:—"I certify by the present document that I am quite illiterate. I cannot even read what I have written—Vincenzo Franzi, Doctor of Laws."

TURKEY and Persia are at present both agitated by conflicts between Church and State. In the former country the Government has forbidden Mgr. Azarian to take part in the conference on the reunion of Eastern and Western Christendom, which was to have been held in Rome, In the latter the Civil Power, as represented by the Governor of Ispahan. has taken upon itself to flatly contradict the precepts of the popular Mollah, Aga Sheikth. As one of his commands forbade the peasants to grow tobacco, on which they largely depend, the general obedience to it may reckon as one of the most remarkable instances of a successful exertion of ecclesiastical authority in modern times. It will be interesting to see whether the Government will prove too strong for the Mollah or not.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CLOTH FROM RHEA FIBRE.

FOR years past efforts have been made to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem of manufacturing cloth from the rhea plant, which although a native of the Malay Islands, China, and Japan, grows luxuriantly in Assam, Bengal, and other parts of the Indian Empire. The question is this week being re-opened in a practical manner in Bombay, but before proceeding to describe what is being done, it will de desirable to briefly trace the commercial history of the plant. A quarter of a century ago, the Viceroy Lord Mayo, after a personal study of the subject, came to the conclusion that if only the proper process of treatment could be discovered, cheap fabrics could be manufactured from the fibre. In some parts of the North-West Provinces and other comparatively cold climates hundreds of people, too poor to buy sufficient clothing, die from exposure, and it was with a view to lessen this mortality by the cheapening of cloth, and also to encourage Indian industries that Lord Mayo offered a reward of £5,000 for the best machine which would decorticate and glean the fibre from the green stems and do so cheaply and conveniently. At a later period the Sultan of Jeyhore also offered a reward for the same purpose. The first exhibition of machines and appliances was held in 1872 and the result having proved a failure, the offer of a reward was renewed. In 1879 a trial of some ten machines was made, but again, while some of the inventors received rewards, none of the machines were pronounced to have fulfilled the conditions desired by Government. At the same time the opinion that a great part of India was altogether unsuited for rhea culture became currently accepted, and consequently the Governor-General in Council felt called upon to withdraw the reward which had been twice unsuccessfully competed for. These trials had, however, a world-wide influence. Inventors in every country turned their attention to the subject, and as the result, numerous contrivances and process have been patented. The annals of the Patent Offices of Great Britain, France, the United States and India, have been crowded with the registration of processes and appliances, each improving and claiming to have improved the methods formerly in use for separating, cleaning, and utilising the fibre. Appliances have been invented to decorticate the twigs into ribbons of bark, containing the fibre ; to separate the fibre from the ribbons of dry bark ; to clean and degum the fibre ; and to spin and weave it into yarns, ropes; and textiles. Notable amongst the systems which have been introduced may be mentioned the Delandtsheer machine, the Barbier, the patent of the American Fibre Company and the Royer Chemical Process. The outcome of this awakened interest has been the creation for rhea of a much more promising position than it ever enjoyed before. The demand for the fibre is steadily increasing and even India can boast of more than one company devoting its attention largely to the plant, and in the face of many disappointment India still bids fair to hold its own among the rhea-producing countries of the world.

Before the report of the commissioner appointed by Government to adjudge the merits of the rhea machines, shown at Sharanpur, had found its way into the hands of commercial authorities, several applications for waste land had been received by the Government of India. The fact that many species of Boehmeria were natives of India, suggested that country as a hopeful field for rhea and China-grass cultivation. The fact had to be made known that the information possessed by Government would not justify sanguine hopes of a rapidly successful future for rhea cultivators. This, it is feared, had the effect of diverting capitalists to other tropical countries. An official note issued by the Revenue and Agricultural Department some time back states :—"There appears to be very general impression prevailing in England, and to some extent in India that this country is on the whole well suited for the extensive cultivation of the rhea plant. This is not the case, and as many enquiries have been recently received from various sources asking for information, and in some cases for grants of land and other assistance from Government, it seems desirable that the existing evidence on the subject should be made generally known. The fact is that the greater part of India is unsuited for the profitable cultivation of rhea as a commercial product, although it may be quite true that the plant will grow anywhere in India." A note written at the instance of the Government of India some years ago, by Mr. Baden Powell, C.S., was somewhat more sanguine in tone. Mr. Powell said:—"The idea of promoting a public competition of a machine to clean rhea fibre, I think, grew up very naturally from the correspondence regarding the cultivation of the plant in India. No one reading that correspondence could avoid the conclusion that the fibre can be grown ; the *crux* is how to prepare it as a marketable commodity when it is grown. The two questions unfortunately see-saw one upon the other ; it is no use growing the fibre if we cannot prepare it for market ; it is of no use to invent machines if the fibre cannot be grown in suitable quantities."

After years of patient experiment Mr. Alfred F. Belderbech Gomess, F.R.M.S., is convinced that he has solved the knotty problem set forth in Mr. Powell's minute, and that by a simple chemical process, the gum can be extracted from the bark, and the fibre can be converted into a material of commercial value, without the costly agency of elaborate machinery. Experiments in the process have been made at home before a number of gentlemen of commercial repute, with such good results that a company has been formed to purchase the patent rights Mr. Gomess took care to acquire on learning the secret. The capital, consisting of 130,000 shares of £1 each has already been more than half subscribed, mainly by gentlemen who have had an opportunity of witnessing some of the tests to which Mr. Gomess' method has been subjected. These experiments have proved that from the raw material seventy per cent. of filasse, ready for combing is obtained, and that this filasse produces a textile which competent authorities speak of as unapproachable in quality, colour, lustre, softness, and freedom from gum. The filasse readily spins into yarn, and assimilates in the spinning machines with silk and wool. It has also been proved that the filasse will bleach well, and will take dye in fast colours. In fact, Mr. Gomess has succeeded in dyeing silk and rhea, and wool and rhea together. All the working plant required is wooden and iron tanks, a sufficiency of boiler power to supply steam for heating water, and drying a conditioning apparatus, tanks to convey the fibre to the drying room, and travelling cranes to lift the fibre from one tank to another. The promoters anticipate that for the first twelve months the supply of fibre obtainable from India will be sufficient, but they are not dependent on India for the raw material, and, if necessary, can obtain it from many other parts of the world, notably Spain, Algeria and Egypt, South America, and Australia. The total cost of manufacture of the various combinations of rhea with silk, wool, hemp, and cotton will be far below the present cost of those fabrics, and, therefore, the promoters are sanguine of being able to command a considerable market for their goods ; and it is expected that large sums will be realised from royalties and the sale of foreign and colonial patents. The new processes are being brought under the notice of several leading mill-owners of Bombay by two gentlemen who have just come out from home, and whose high, social, and commercial standing are in themselves calculated to disarm suspicion of the undertaking being a mere reckless speculation. The claims of the invention to favourable consideration on philanthropic grounds, as cheapening the cost of clothing to the indigent will, we understand, be brought to the attention of ruling princes and other wealthy natives of the country during the present cold season.

Dealing with the subject of rhea cultivation and manufacture a year or two ago, a well-known botanical writer remarked, "The combination of qualities exhibited by the fibre endow it with affinities to other fibres, both animal and vegetable, which favour a wide range of application. As a rival to the finest varieties of flax, it has good prospects, but hitherto technical difficulties have arisen in spinning the fibre on flax machinery, and owing to the stiffness of the fibre, the yarns produced has been often very rough. Many experiments have been made in applying the fibre as a substitute for or in admixture with silk ; but the cost of the fibre and the difficulties encountered in its preparations have hitherto precluded it from competition with jute for this purpose. At the same time it must be remembered that the study of the industrial applications of this beautiful fibre is yet in its infancy, and the inherent virtues of the fibre must ensure its extended use in textile fabrics when the cultivation of the plant and the extraction and preparation of the fibre, have received higher development. Even now, new uses are cropping up. Baker, Hill and Sons (Nottingham) are employing it extensively for ladies' scarves; and the Yorkshire Fibre Company (Wakefield) are converting it into handkerchiefs, umbrella, and parasol covers, &c. The combined strength and lightness of the fibre, and its great durability and resistance to water, favour its application to the manufacture of ropes, cordage, and nets. In all respects, save price, it has been found much superior to ordinary hemp, and even in the matter of price, it does not compare so very unfavourably, as the cost and loss in preparing hemp is very considerable. For canvas and sail cloth its superiority over flax seems undoubted; to the paper-maker its price is prohibitive; but an admixture of a proportion of noils will impart strength and cohesion to very inferior materials. The average weight sustained by a slip of sized paper, each weighing 39 gr. made of this fibre, was 60lbs., as against Bank of England note pulp, 47lbs., and "raw" Agave Americana fibre, 89lbs. The market values and supplies of the fibre have hitherto been subject to the greatest fluctuation."

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 12.

THE enquiry was resumed to-day, at the Municipal Hall, at the usual hour. Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, of the Bombay bar, instructed by Mr. Furdoonji Kanga, of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Khare and Mr. Gokhale, pleaders, represented Mr. Bapat. To-day the cross-examination of the witnesses in the Wekra case was proceeded with. Mr. Branson declined to re-examine the witnesses.

Jugjeewan Jamnadas, cross-examined by Mr. Khare, said that he was in Government service. Whenever there was any official business to be done for the Maharaj he did it for him. He knew the Maharaj for the last five or six years. He had once before come to Baroda on behalf of the Maharaj in connection with the varsashan business. That was in the month of Kartik 1947. He might have come before also. When he came here in connection with the varsashan business, he got the amount due from the Treasury office. He was then accompanied by a mukhtyar, named Purshotam Rughunath. He knew Shivlal Sukal for the last twenty years. He knew Govindram for the last three years. He was informed that Govindram was the brother-in-law of Bapat, and so he went to see him. He did not know where Govindram now was. He said to Govindram that he had told Shivnath that he had come to see him in connection with the Maharaj's business, but Shivnath wanted money and he could not trust him. Witness had then asked Govindram to show some way to reach Mr. Bapat. When the first petition in the Wekra case was presented he was at Kadi. That petition asked for three months' time. He was informed by Chiranjilal about the second petition, (Exhibit 447). He did not know whether it was sent by post or delivered personally. Before the petition (Exhibit 447) had been made he had not seen Girdhar.

Can you say which was the first petition made immediately after you saw Girdhar on the first occasion?—The petition (Exhibit 449) was made after I saw Girdhar. I do not remember when the other petitions were made. So far as my recollection goes I was present when Chiranjilal presented the petition, (Exhibit 449). The petition was made very probably a day or two after I saw Mr. Bapat on the second occasion. I saw Mr. Bapat a second time four or five days after I had seen him first. On our second visit to Mr. Bapat Girdhar told him "Here are the people, who have come in connection with the temple business." Mr. Bapat asked us not to be alarmed so long as he promised to undertake to do our business. I can't remember as to who presented the petition, (Exhibit 448). The petition (Exhibit 449) was presented after the three gold bars had been handed over. I knew that the saheb ordered the removal of the japti. Chiranjilal had told me that. After this we went to Mr. Bapat and told him that we had given three bars of gold to Girdhar to be given to him (Mr. Bapat), and that we would get the three remaining bars of gold. The three remaining bars were not given as the order had not been handed over to them. I do not know when it was decided by Chiranjilal not to give the three remaining bars of gold. We were put off for four or five days stating that he would give out the order, but no order was issued. When the order came at Kadi to make the village Khalsa I learnt that the business had been spoiled. I am a Vaisnav and so I go to the temple every day even when the Maharaj is absent.

Witness, continuing, said that after the order unfavourable to the Maharaj had been passed he had no occasion to give counsel to the Maharaj as he had incurred his displeasure on account of the business having not been favourably settled with. He was sent for by Mr. Maconachie, who had taken down his statement. It was about four months back. As far as he recollected he was not administered any oath when the statement was taken. He had not volunteered the statement but he was sent for to give evidence. People talked in the village that an appeal had been made to the Dewan Saheb against the decision.

Girdharlal Nanabhoy, cross-examined by Mr. Khare, said that when he went to Poona he had mentioned the Wekra matter to Mr. Bapat. He had told all the particulars of the Wekra case to Mr. Maconochie. He did not recollect in what month he saw the Maharaj in the train. He had paid his own train fare. He did not know who paid Jagjivan's railway fare. He did not recollect how many days after he saw the Maharaj, he met Chiranjilal. The Maharaj had asked him to talk the matter with Chiranjilal. He did not know whether Chiranjilal was in the train when he went to see the Maharaj. He had not told the Maharaj that he would induce Mr. Bapat to decide the case in his favour without any money.

Mr. Khare here put in a diary kept by Mr. Bapat, when Mr. Branson remarked that they had no proof to show that the entries were checked or verified by anybody.

Mr. Khare replied that the diary was handed over to them on their application by the prosecution. The item in the diary which Mr. Khare put in stated that Mr. Bapat went on leave on the 9th of May, 1891, giving over the charge of his office to Mr. Hari Waman. Being asked by the Court witness said that when the Maharaj's case had not been decided in his favour, he told Mr. Bapat that the Maharaj wanted the three bars of gold to be returned to him. Mr. Bapat then replied that he had attached only half the village but if the Maharaj wanted the three gold bars he would attach the whole village.

Mr. Branson then closed the case subject to the evidence of the Maharaj and Chiranjilal. The counsel having opened the case of receiving bribe of Rs. 600 from the inamdar of the village of Guja in Patan, the enquiry was adjourned till to-morrow (Tuesday).

HERE is one comforting piece of news from China. Probably not one Chinaman in a hundred," says a *Times* correspondent, "knows the recent history of his country sufficiently to tell whether the first Emperor of the present dynasty came a couple of centuries ago from Manchuria or from Tonkin." Seeing which (the *Westminster* says) any forlorn outsider who feels sadly at sea with regard to his Chinese dynasties may take heart again.

THE French Academy of Medicine recently discussed the climate of Madagascar in connection with a possible military expedition. A Paris Correspondent writes:—M Le Roy de Mericourt, former Director of Naval Hospitals, took a leading part in the debate. He said he had ordered before he retired Doctor Villette, who is attached to the French Residency at Antananarivo, to study the fevers on the Central Plateau. He had also ordered other doctors at Tamatave, Mayotte, and Diego Suarez to furnish him with all the information they could about malaria along the coast. The Central Plateau was fever haunted. Non-acclimatised Europeans suffered from that sickness. Many, no doubt, who fell ill on the Central Plateau had caught the germs on the coast. Nor were the fevers on the High Plateau so virulent as those one the sea-board. This part of the island was so unhealthy that Europeans often have not time to hasten through it before they fall ill, and have to be carried the rest of the way. Dr. Le Roy de Mericourt feared that an expedition to the interior of Madagascar must be attended with great mortality. He was in favour of acting first through black pioneers, who might be engaged to cultivate the districts through which it would be desirable to make a road. The sea-board is unhealthy at all seasons, and mortal for the European. In the course of the discussion it was stated by Dr Lagneau that the Marine Ministry had never yet furnished statistics of the mortality among the French marine corps and civilians in Senegal and other tropical settlements.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE aggrieved officials and other members of the faction against the Council of Regency at Bhurtpore, are much disappointed on finding that in the programme of the Viceregal tour no mention is made of a visit to the State. Representations, it is said, are still being sent to the Viceroy and other authorities against the alleged mismanagement by the Council.

IT is understood that the Bishop of Calcutta will take six months' leave to England next spring.

THE Muharram riot case, in which a number of Pathans and Moguls were implicated, has just been decided by the Raj officials at Sambhar. The Pathans, being held to be the aggressors, have been fined Rs. 500, and their ringleader, Hussain Khan, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in addition to a fine of Rs. 200. Some of the Moguls who took the law in their own hands have been fined Rs. 200. Of the total fine Rs. 300 will be paid as compensation to such of the Moguls who sustained grievous injuries during the riot. The decision has been sent to Mount Abu for confirmation by the Chief Commissioner.

THE sanction of the Secretary of State has, we hear, been received to the creation of the proposed new appointment of Port Officer at Tellicherry, with charge of Badagara and Cannanore, on a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem. It now only remains for the Presidency Port Officer to make his proposals for filling up the appointment.

THE Maharajah of Dholepore returned to Ootacamund, on Friday, from Kayenkotta jungles, where he had been shooting as a guest of the Maharajah of Mysore. His Highness bagged one tiger and one elephant. The Maharajah and party remain at Ootacamund another week, and afterwards visit Ceylon before returning to Dholepore.

THE horse and cattle fair closed at Amritsar on the 5th instant. About 50,000 animals were brought to the fair. Of these 42,000 were cattle, 2,000 camels, 4,500 horses, and 1,500 mules. Nearly two-thirds of these were sold within a week. A very large number of buffaloes were puchased by Pathans who came all the way from Hazara, Kohat, Peshawar and Bannu for the purpose. The total number of animals was slightly below last year's figures, the decrease being due to the prevalance of fever in the districts. Under the head of cattle, however, the figures showed an increase over those of 1892. The Municipal Committee awarded Rs. 2,000 as prizes to the owners of cattle who competed at the show, while only Rs. 300, awarded by the Punjab Government, were distributed as prizes among the competitors at the horse fair. The original award was Rs. 400 which the H.B.O. subsequenly reduced to Rs. 200 for want of funds.

IMMEDIATELY after the conclusion of the Lahore Durbar, advantage will be taken of the presence of all the Punjab Chiefs to introduce to their notice some of the latest improved conservancy carts and other sanitary appliances, and to hold a sale by auction, or otherwise, of the exhibits that were left unsold during the last Punjab Exhibition. Among other things a self-watering thermantidote having a patent adjustment for regulating the current of air, some watering carts with patent contrivances for putting on the water, which an ordinary coolie can work, and a few conservancy carts of sorts are expected to secure rapid sales.

THE Bishop of Lucknow gave a garden party at Allahabad, on the 7th, instant. which was very largely attended. A number of the guests afterwards attended an organ recital by Mr. Edgar Faulkner at the Cathedral.

WE recently referred to the acknowledgment of Her Majesty and the other royal personages concerned being conveyed to H. H. the Raja of Kaputhalla, in return for his congratulations on the birth of a son to the Duke of York. We learn, says the Lahore paper, that similar acknowledgments were conveyed to the Rajas of Jhind, Nabha, and Faridkot, and the Nawab of Loharu. When the news of the birth of the Royal Prince was received at Loharu, in addition to the despatch of a congratulatory letter, the release of two prisoners and the holding of a public holiday was ordered by the Nawab.

THE Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry left Chakrata for Meerut for the cold weather, on the 5th instant and made, for their first stage, one march straight down to Kalsi, some twenty-seven miles, with the natural result of sore feet galore.

THE godown attached to the new hospital under construction at Ajmere caught fire the other day through the explosion of a tin of kerosine oil. About half-a-dozen huts and nearly all the building implements were destroyed.

Two cows that were allowed to graze within the railway fencing between Lahore and Amritsar, were run over by the engine of a mixed train, on the 6th instant, near Jallo station. One was killed under tha cow catcher, while the other escaped with a broken leg.

THE total loss to Government by the fire which occurred some time age in the Medical Stores at Mian Mir was Rs. 3,08,000, of which Rs. 68,000 has been recovered by the repairing of damaged instruments, &c. The fire was not in one sense a misfortune, as it put out of the way nearly a lakh's worth of instruments of an obsolete pattern, which otherwise Government would probably have kept bottled up, *more sue*, till the day of the Battle of Armageddon, when they would have been served out, and have been found to be absolutely useless for one reason or another. The reason that there was such an enormous accumulation of medical instruments (of the most expensive kind originally) at Mian Mir was, we believe, that when the Medical Stores at Allahabad were abolished, it was decided to send all the instruments in store there on towards the frontier instead of distributing them. The result was that the Mian Mir Stores had long been over-stocked, and Government would have been much better advised to have made up its mind betimes to sell those which were not, and were never likely to be, required. The fire, however. finally settled the question of their disposal without red tape or any circumlocution.

It is understood that various residents of Egmore have written to the President of the Madras Municipal Commission calling his attention to the uses to which the open piece of land between "Grasmere" and some houses in Pantheon Road is put. One use is wet cultivation, another is of a much more objectionable description. The nuisance complained of is, a local paper believes, a real one; and we have no doubt that Colonel Moore will see to its removal. Wet cultivation in the heart of a populous part of Madras scarcely seems to conduce to the public health; and the second use to which the land referred to is put is in the highest degree insanitary.

THE following promotions and nominations in the Order of Leopold have been made in connection with the Antwerp Exhibition:—Commanders:—Count de Beauffort, M.M. Mabille and de Savoye; Officers:—Count de Ramaix, M.M. John P. Best, Alexis Mols, Koch, de Pret Roose de Calesberg (Count), de Nieulant and de Pottelsberghe (Viscount), Hertogs, and de Cock; Chevaliers:—Count d'Ursel and M.M. Vanderstraeten, Geefs, Haine, Davignon, Schellekens, Herry, Beliard, Possemiers, Hasse, Janssens, Verspreeuwen, Elsen and Jan Van Ryswyck, Burgomaster of Antwerp.

THE Queen-Regent of Spain has signed a decree regulating the Customs service, and prescribing measures for the suppression of smuggling in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar.

AMONG other rumours from Salta is one to the effect that Jabez Balfour has been lodged in prison, pending trial on a charge of defrauding an English resident in that town.

FROM the statistics of the second ballots in the Belgian elections it appears that 104 Catholics, nineteen Liberals, and twenty-nine Socialists and Radicals have obtained seats in the Chamber.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 6th November:—

Resumed consideration of letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 28th July, 1894, stating with reference, to Trustees' Resolution No. 234, dated 10th July, 1894, that, as Town Bunder is now available to take off any pressure of traffic that may occur at Carnac Bunder, there will be no objection to include in Dock limits the small piece of ground at Carnac Bunder referred to in the resolution above quoted; and observing that the space in question includes a portion of the north-eas corner of the iron shed now made useo f by two Customs officers and a traffic clerk, and it will be necessary to provide accommodation which he considers could be best done by building in the centre of the iron shed one room measuring 12' by 15' and another 8' by 15'. Submitted letter from the Acting Engineer dated 13th September, 1894, reporting that he prepared plan for a new office for Customs and traffic clerk at Carnac Bunder according to the dimensions given bythe Traffic Manager and forwarded it to the Collector of Customs, but the Collector considers that the accommodation is too small for his requirements and wishes that the same space should be made available as that now in the use of his department; and stating that the cost of such an office in the position shown on the plan will probably be Rs. 1,122 or Rs. 407 more than the cost of the office proposed by the Traffic Manager and estimated for in the Engineer's letter dated 10th January 1894, as under:—1. Making new Revenue and Customs officers in Carnac Bunder shed" Rs. 715, 2. Pulling down 40 feet of north end of shed in Carnac Bunder, 667. 3. Shifting fence and providing new fence across end of the shed, Rs. 349, Rs. 1,731., Submitted memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 20th September, 1894. Submitted letter to the Collector of Customs, dated 2nd October 1894, pointing out that it is hardly practicable to build an office at Carnac Bunder of the size considered necessary by the Customs officers; that at Carnac Bunder the space is very cramped and the Trustees would not have absorbed any of that space into the Dock area had they not been obliged to do so owing to the more pressing need for space on the part of the Dock traffic; that, when the present quarters were built for the Customs staff, Carnac Bunder was the most important landing place, but inasmuch as the bulk of the trade now goes into the Docks, it seems hardly necessary to provide accommodation to the same extent on the new site, and expressing the hope that, in view of the Trustees' difficulties, he will see his way to reduce the demand, if not to the extent suggested by the Traffic Manager of the Trust, to something less than that proposed by the Superintendent of the Prevantive Service. The Chairman having explained the caso to the meeting, some of these papers were not read.

Resolution.—Economy of space being of great importance, with the concurrence of the Collector, the office-room should be made 15ft.×12ft. in the first instance and should be provided with counter-desks and windows, and there should be a tiffin room 15ft.+8ft. The Trustees undertake to enlarge the office room to such extent asmay be necessary should experience in the current season showthat more space is really required. The estimates amounting to Rs. 1,731.

Resumed consideration of a memo. by the Chairman, dated 24th October, 1894, advising that, as the land to the eastward of the Tank Bunder Hindu Burial and Burning Ground has been reclaimed and the surrounding area has been levelled and laid out by the Trustees, they should now address the Municipal Commissioner calling his attention to the unfenced and untidy condition of the Burning and Burial Ground in question and to its use for the deposit of garbling dust; and suggesting that it be properly fenced and levelled, that all refuse be removed or covered in, that the further deposit of refuse be put a stop to, and that, if funds permit, trees be planted, and the place be thus rendered more suitable to the purpose for which it is reserved. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee approving of the Chairman's suggestions.

Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner should be addressed accordingly.

The Secretary then reported that the Trustees have issued at 107 the balance of Rs. 1,51,000 of the 4 per cent. debenture loan subsequently sanctioned by Government, and the account stands as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Issued at	108 0 0	3,000
,,	107 6 0	50,000
,,	107 5 0	9,47,000
,,	107 0 0	1,51,000
	Total Rs.	11,51,000

That the average rate was 107-4-3 and that the cost, exclusive of stamp duty, was about Rs. 2,025, and that it is proposed to appropriate the net preminm (Rs.81,728) to New Works.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer dated 3rd November, 1894, forwarding a letter from Messrs. Pandurang Vithal and Co., cantractor for the construction of the new Coal Wharf at Tank Bunder, dated 2nd November 1894, requesting permission to quarry at Ghorupdew Hill, and recommending that the contractors be allowed to quarry stone at the north-east corner of the hill at Rs. 40 per bar per mensem, on the condition that they are to leave all earth, moorum, and boulders under 1 cubic foot which they may be obliged to remove, in convenient positions for the use of the Engineer's department, to use the stone only in the work they are at present doing for the Trust, and to keep clear the Connaught Road Extension for traffic and to make good any damage that they may cause to the road, and that, in the event of the contractors' request being garanted, the handing over of the Connaught Road Extension to the Municipality be postponed ountill the contractors have completed the doal wharf works. Read letter from Messrs. Pandurang Withal & Company above referred to.

Resolution.—Permission may be given in xthe terms of the printed form of agreement, subject to the further conditions that the stone quarried is to be used only in the work of the contract for the coal wharf; to the omission of the rate for earth and moorum as only rubble, stone, boulders and metal is to be removed; and to the contractors undertaking to repair any damage to the Connaught Road. The Engineer's proposal to delay the txansfer is approved.

Read letter from the Acting Commissioner of Police, dated 5th October, 1894, forwarding a letter from the Harbour Veterinary Surgeon, suggesting that an enclosed space be provided at the Docks for the detention of such horses as are found after landing to suffer from, or are suspected to be suffering from, glanders till they are removed to the Sewri Lazaretto; and requesting that a plot of ground in a corner of the Docks be allotted for the purpose. Submitted memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th October, 1894, reporting that either of two sites marked on plan forwarded with his letter can be made available to the north of the Prince's Dock. Submitted letter from the Acting Commissioner of Police, dated 1st November, 1894, stating that, as it would be for the good of the Docks themselves that horses diseased or suspected to be diseased should be isolated until such time as they can safely be removed to the Lazaretto at Sewri, he trusts that the Trustees will see their way to placing a plot of ground apart for the purpose free of rent. Read letter from the Acting Commissioner, dated 5th November, 1894, intimating that either of the sites mentioned will meet the requirements of the Police, provided an area measuring, say, 15 ft. by 25 ft., is set apart for the purpose.

Resolution.—A space 25ft. by 15ft. should be set apart in the position marked A on the plan for cases of the kind. The Engineer should furnish an estimate of the cost of enclosing it. The place will remain in the charge of the Traffic Manager, but should be held at the disposal of the Harbour Veterinary Surgeon when required, the Trustees reserving the right of resuming it at any time if required for trade purposes.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

Letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 27th October 1894, requesting sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 236, to meet the Municipal requirements in connection with the stable and servant's rooms for the Light-keeper's quarters at Colaba, sanctionad by T. R. No. 203, dated 12th June, 1894.

This has been sanctioned by the Chairman in anticipation of Trustees' approval.

Letter from the Officiating Port Officer, dated 1st November, 1894, reporting that the padow that had sunk abreast of Malet Bunder has been raised and removed by the owner.

Letter from the Officiating Port Officer, dated 1st November 1894, reporting that the padow which had been driven on the reef south of Cross Island has been removed to Tank Bunder.

Statement of toll on carts collected for the Municipality at Mahim and Sion Causeways between 1st and 31st October, 1894. It amounts to Rs. 1,595-8-0.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 2nd Nov. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. 1894 to 2nd Nov. 1894.	For week ending 2nd Nov. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 2nd Nov. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	26	533	15	571
,, piloted out of harbour	21	593	17	586
,, transported.	12	407	13	462
,, attended to.	1	46	3	38
,, warped	2	47	..	34

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock ...	7	280	3	247
Victoria Dock ...	10	248	4	216
Total ...	17	528	7	463
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock ...	10	277	5	260
Victoria Dock ...	8	257	5	217
Total ...	18	534	10	477
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock ...	9	...	4	...
Victoria Dock ...	9	...	5	...
Total ...	18	...	9	...

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	4	90	6	97
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	3	57	4	68
Total ...	7	147	10	165

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	During week.			Total.			
				From 1st Apl 1894 to 3rd Nov. 1894.		From 1st Apl 1893 to 3rd Nov. 1893.	
—	No.	Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
For week ending 3rd Nov. 1894.							
Vessels under 985 tons, subject to minimum charge	...	..	..	17	5,986	27	9,313
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
S.S. "Azamor" continued from last week ...	..	2 ds					
S. S. "Sahadat"	1	1 dy	1,690	40	108746	25	53,175
S. S. "Thames"	1	1 dy	4,078				
Total	2	4 ds	5,768	57	114732	52	62,488

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

CONCESSION TO LESSEES APOLLO RECLAMATION.

Meanwhile the provisions in leases for building sites have been made easier for intending lessees by the concession of free occupation of the site during the period a building is under construction and for the more important sites on the Apollo Bunder and Lansdowne Roads where buildings of a somewhat ornamental character must be erected, it has, with the approval of Government, been arranged to grant leases for 100 years with one renewal for a like period at a revised rental suitable to the circumstances at the time. The final adoption by the Municipality of the Shone system of drainage for Colaba has enabled the Trustees to carry out the long-deferred construction of drains for the portion of the Apollo Reclamation reserved for building sites, and a scheme for opening out the vacant ground is in preparation.

SHIPPING USING THE DOCKS.

The proportion of vessels entering the Harbour that used the Docks and their tonnage during several years are given in the subjoined statement:—

	Number entering the Port.	Tonnage entering the Port.	Number using the Docks and Harbour walls.	Tonnage entering the Docks.
1887-88	1,865	1,669,169	499	872,948
1888-89	1,756	1,619,354	577	1,011,696
1889-90	1,659	1,541,665	803	1,147,259
1890-91	1,762	1,738,258	993	1,280,336
1891-92	1,919	1,967,179	1,203	1,551,545
1892-93	1,815	1,858,119	1,142	1,251,920
1893-94	1,859	1,923,278	1,193	1,349,031

SHIPPING ENTERING DOCKS.

It will be seen that last year 820 vessels entered the Docks, and that 373 were accommodated alongside the Harbour Walls, making a total of 1,193, or 64·2 per cent. of the number that entered the port. Of the vessels that do not enter the Docks there are many that, from a revenue point of view, would bring little or no gain, such as vessels carrying passengers only and small sailing coasters, and others again that could not be accommodated owing to the nature of their cargoes, such as coal and timber-laden vessels. But there still remains a considerable number of vessels employed in trade with Calcutta, Karachi and the Persian Gulf that either do not enter the Docks at all or only do so to discharge their import cargoes and return to load in the stream, such as the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers from the Gulf which use the Docks only to disembark passengers and horses, the same company's steamers from Karachi, which discharge import cargoes and take their exports in the stream, and the B. P. S. N. Company's steamers from the Gulf which likewise discharge imports in the Dock, but take their exports in the stream. Repeated efforts have been made to induce this trade to shift bodily to the Docks, and it would unquestionably derive much advantage by so doing, but the opposition of parties interested in the maintenance of the old arrangements for landing and shipping cargoes in the stream prevents the change from being carried outat resent. However, the fluctuations in trade that last year t resulted in a large portion of the rice supplies to Bombay being drawn from Burma instead of from Calcutta, did what negotiations with the parties referred to had failed to accomplish, inasmuch as, although rice-laden vessels from Calcutta do not enter the Docks, those from Burma have been doing so since 1889, and by the change in the course of trade the Dock secured the cargoes of 19 rice-laden vessels that otherwise would have discharged in the stream, and the proportion of vessels entering the Docks was accordingly increased.

SIDINGS AND DIRECT SHIPMENTS.

The arrangements made for the direct shipment of produce brought to Bombay by rail have yielded the most satisfactory results. The quantity so dealt with last year was 71,165 tons, which is more than twice the quantity handled in 1892-93 the first full year of trial. Before the S. W. Monsoon of 1893 a shed was specially provided for this traffic capable of containing 8,000 tons of grain or seeds in bags at a cost of Rs. 49,197, including some alterations made in the sidings to allow of wagons being unloaded on both sides of the sheds, but it has been made evident, from the experience already gained, that if further development is to be provided for, the storage area must be very largely increased. Within the Dock limits the space, quite apart from the needs of direct shipments, is at present somewhat cramped for goods in transit, and as matters stand, those who work their business under conditions that will not allow of their consignments being shipped in the state in which they are received from up-country, are prevented from making direct shipments or availing themselves of the facilities afforded by the sidings connecting the Docks with the main lines of railway. To overcome these difficulties the Trustees propose to erect sheds outside the Docks in a place where the cleaning of grain may be carried on without causing a nuisance, that grain for export should be railed into them, unloaded if not in a fit condition for shipment, sorted, cleaned, and repacked, and when ready for shipment reloaded into wagons and run along the sidings to a vessel's berth. One large firm having expressed their readiness to take up as large area in the proposed sheds, and there being prospects that others will also avail themselves of the accommodation, a scheme was drawn up for the conversion of the Firewood Sidings at the N. E. corner of the Elphinstone Estate into a grain depot, and was under consideration when the year closed. Its success depends in a great measure upon the extent to which the G. I. P. Railway authorities are prepared to co-operate with the Trustees in affording trade improved facilities.

The total revenue from direct shipments last year, exclusive of out-goings, was Rs. 23,859, of which Rs. 6,130 was earned in rents chiefly from the shed provided for this traffic, and Rs. 14,455 in Siding Fees.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

The Merewether Dry Dock was opened on 3rd March 1891, and data are now available as to its working for three complete years. The extent to which it has been made use of will be seen from the following tabstract:—

	No. of Vessels docked.	Aggregate gross tonnage
1890-91	3	6,038
1891-92	77	137,387
1892-93	120	191,226
1893-94	106	130,348

The results for 1893-94 are thus worse than in either of the previous two years. As compared with 1891-82, the number of vessels docked was larger, but the aggregate gross tonnage was less; as compared with 1892-93, there was a large falling off both in the number of vessels and in the aggregate gross tonnage. The Dock taken by itself is therefore being worked at a heavy loss. It is mostly used by vessels trading between Bombay and ports in the East, those returning to ports at home, from which the Trustees expected some custom, being found only to dock in Bombay when compelled to do so by special circumstances. The rates were represented to be somewhat high, especially for large steamers. The Trustees accordingly in November last arranged that instead of a uniform rate of 6¼ annas per ton all round, the following reductions should be made. *viz*:—

For vessels over......3,000 ton gross 6 annas.
,, ,, ,, ...3,500 ,, ,, 5¼ ,,
,, ,, ,, ...4,000 ,, ,, 5 ,,

and at the close of the year, on further consideration of the question, they determined on the issue of a revised scale based on a fixed charge for the use of the Dock for the first 24 hours. The effect of this was the further reduction of charges, and the *introduction* of a graduated scale under which large vessels will now pay:—

Gross Tonnage.	Charge at 6¼ as. per ton. Rs.	Charge at rates of Nov. 1893. Rs.	Charge under new scale. Rs.
3,001	1,219	1,125	912-8
3,501	1,422	1,293	992-8
4,001	1,625	1,250	1,042-8

Other changes are also in contemplation in regard to the cleaning and painting of vessels in the Dock, which, it is hoped, may result in making it more popular.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Accidents to vessels while moving in the port in charge of Pilots were few in number and of a trivial nature. In only one was the Pilot to blame and his fault in the matter was considered to be sufficiently met by a reprimand. These accidents are more practically referred to in the report of the Port Officer, but may be summarised as follows:—

7 were cases of collisions with native boats and in five of them the tindals of the latter were prosecuted and fined for causing the accidents by their neglect of regulations, and 3 were cases of vessels colliding slightly with the Harbour Wall, doing no damage to themselves or to the walls beyond the dislodging of one or two stones.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.

Inside the Docks there were 6 accidents, the unimportance of which may be judged by mentioning that in one, the only damage done was the breaking of a ship's davit, in two, some stones of the Dock walls were chipped; in two, dock cranes were slightly damaged, and in one the rail of a dredger bent. In one case the Berthing Master was considered to have contributed to the accident from an error in judgment.

HEALTH OF THE DOCKS.

Complaints were received of an unusual amount of sickness amongst the Dock Staff, and the passengers and crews of some of the vessels which left the Docks during the monsoon. Careful enquiries were made, but they entirely failed to show that there was any specific local cause to account for it. The Docks are maintained in the same sanitary state as they have been for years, and no pain or expense are spared to preserve their sanitary condition. There has been no lessening of the precaution in these respects, and so far as can be ascertained no fresh cause has arisen affecting their healthiness. The Trustees can only conclude that the cases of sickness are to be accounted for by the climatic conditions which affected the health of the city generally. As the season advanced no fresh complaints were received, and the health of the Dock Staff became normal.

NATIVE CRAFT AND RULES OF THE ROAD.

Active measures were taken last year for the enforcement of the regulations for the prevention of collisions at sea, against country craft, whose neglect of them has been a fruitful cause of accidents. There were 500 prosecutions and fines were levied to the amount of Rs. 4, 757. The means adopted to effect an improvement were not however entirely coercive as the Native Syrang, employed under the Port Officer to inspect craft to see that they provide themselves with the proper lights, also instructs the more ignorant of the tindals in the use of them, and in the rules of the road, and lectures on the subject, illustrated by models, were given by the Assistant Conservator in the Port Trust Office, and were well attended. In this way a knowledge of the rules is gradually being spread amongst the tindals, but looking to the immense number of the native craft frequenting the port, it will necessarily take some time before the knowledge becomes general. But the great improvement which has followed the measures already taken is specially noteworthy.

CRIME AT THE DOCKS.

The Superintendent of Police at the Docks, in his report to the Commissioner, states that 1,249 persons were last year charged with various offences and 98 per cent. were convicted. Property was recovered in 83 per cent. of the cases of reported thefts, and of the value of property stolen, which amounted to Rs. 2,066, and 90 per cent. was recovered. The immense quantities of goods that have to be protected on the wharves and in the sheds, which are as open to the public as the streets of the City, and the very large vehicular traffic passing in and out the gates, makes the work of supervision, and especially that at the gates, a heavy and difficult task, and it says much for the Police Staff that the attempts at thefts should be so few and that so large a proportion of those that take place should be detected and punished. Perhaps the greatest deterrent to theft is the rigid scrutiny of persons passing out the gates and the strict enforcement of the Public Conveyance Act, which has a special importance in the Dock system for the licencing of carts, and the registration of their numbers, when bringing and taking loads, act as a preventive against the wrongful removal of goods by adding to the means of tracing them. The riots that disturbed the peace of the City in August, 1893, caused some trouble in the supply of labour at the Docks, as, until the feeling of disquietude had worn off, the men were disinclined to leave their homes to come to work; but no disturbance took place on the premises. An acknowledgment is due from the Trustees of the praiseworthy efforts made by the contractors to mintain a regular supply of labour at this critical time.

COMPENSATION FOR GOODS DAMAGED.

The claims paid for goods lost or damaged while in the Trustees' charge were rather more than usual owing to a theft of copper, of which some part was unrecovered, and to some cotton and cement which the crowded state of the sheds in May had forced into the open ground, having been damaged by rain. The total sum paid was Rs. 1,823 as follows:—

	Rs.
Copper and cloth stolen............	748
Cotton, &c.. damaged	4,013
Sugar lost overboard............	31
Electric lamp broken	21
Rs....	1,823

PILOTAGE.

The total receipts under Pilotage were Rs. 1,59,681 against an estimate of Rs. 1,67,200. Pilotage and transporting fees realized Rs. 1,45,789. Fifty-four and a half per cent. of the pilotage and fifty per cent. of the transporting fees are divided amongst the pilots.

STRENGTH OF PILOT STAFF.

In view of the increasing number of Masters of Coasting steamers licensed to pilot their own vessels, it is not now necessary to maintain the full complement of Pilots provided for in the rules. For this reason and also in order to secure to the remaining Pilots a fair average of earnings, the Staff was reduced in number by not filling vacancies that occurred.

COASTING STEAMER PILOTS.

Six more Masters of Coasting steamers, making 14 in all, on passing a qualifying examination were last year granted licenses to pilot their steamers between the open sea and their alloted anchorage under the special regulations laid down by the Trustees. It has now been resolved to extend the privileges of the licensees and give them the same powers on board their own vessels as the pilots in the regular service, except that they will not be allowed to take up any berth in the harbour amongst the shipping unless that berth has been alloted to them by the Port Officer.

(*To be continued.*)

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 3rd November. Rowland Matthews of Forest Hill, in the County of Kent, England, Gentleman, and James Noad of High Street, East Ham, in the county of Essex, England, Electrical Engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of white lead and colored pigments. George Hutton Taylor, Merchant of 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, Compact travelling box or Traveller's "Multum in Parvo" sponge box. Alfred Horatio Bell Sharpe, of 32, Charlesworth Terrace, Foss Bank, Lincoln, in the County of Lincoln, England, Engineer for improvements in machinery or apparatus for drying leaves of the tea plant, the same being applicable for drying other analogous substances. William Jackson, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, Gentleman, for improvement in apparatus or machinery for disentangling for separating tea leaves that get interwoven or united to each other in the process of rolling.

A SPECIFICATION of the undermentioned invention has been filed under the Inventions and Designs Act. James Donnan, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, of Balaghat, in the Central Provinces, for a new or improved terrameter. Filed 25th October 1894.

THE undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act. Isaac Benjamin, Artist and Proprietor, "The Bombay Art Furnishing Establishment,' 6, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, for a design consisting of a Cabinet settee and two Jardiniers combined.

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege, for the period 13th November 1894 to 12th November 1895, in respect of the undermentioned invention:—William Hoskins Daniels, of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, Gentleman, for an improved antiseptic compound for preserving perishable articles.

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr C Frattini's invention for improvements in life-saving apparatus for use at sea or in other waters. Specification filed 31st July 1890; Messrs S S Kellet and P Coleman's invention for punkah-wheel. (Specification filed 1st August 1890.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Novembe 10.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to direct that H E's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal.

Mr W Holmes has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

The Hon'ble T T Allen is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FOREST.

Privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days, is granted to Mr H C Hill, Consvr of Forests.

Col J E Campbell, I S C, Depy Consvr, 1st grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade of conservators and to hold charge of the Central Forest Circle.

Consequent on the return of Mr C Bagshawe, Consvr of Forests, Berar, from privilege leave Mr H Calthrop, Offg Consvr, reverted to his substantive appointment of Depy Consvr in Berar.

PATENTS.

Mr G W Forrest having returned from the leave on medical certificate has resumed charge of the office of Secy under the Inventions and Designs Act.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col C E, Yate, C S I, C M G, I S C, Offg Additional Resident of the 2nd class, and Offg Agent to the Govr-Genl of India in Khorassan and Seistan, is granted privilege leave for two months and ten days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of the R Hon'ble the Secy of State for India, the tenure of the appointment of Col T Deane, Director, Army Remount Dept, is extended till the 12th May, 1898.

Lieut F E Geoghegan, I S C, 13th Regt of Bo Infy, to be Depy Assist Comsy-Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT

5th Infantry—Lieut H G P Beville, offg sqdn officer, 4th Lancers, to be offig wing officer, vice Capt Plumer, on furlough

6th Infantry—Second-Lieut J Muscroft, York L I, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bengal presidency, to be offig wing officer on probation

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Major C M FitzGerald, I S C, Assist Comsy-Genl, 3rd class, (p a), for two years. Capt E D Bullen, R E, 2nd Assist Principal, Offg Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, (p.a.) for one year; and Surgn-Major J A Nelis, M B, 1st Battn, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, (p a) for two years

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Major H N McRae, I S C, wing commander and 2nd-in-comd, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regt of Bengal Iny, for one year. Major W C F Field, I S C military accountant, 4th class, forseven months. Lieut W E F Burlton, I S C 1st Regt of Ben-gal Infy, Depy Assist Coms-Genl, 2nd class, Commissariat-Transport Dept in India, for one year; Lieut C Kaye, I S C wing officer, 21st (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year, and Lieut D C Young I S C attached, 1st Battn, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Capt G R Brown, I S C wing officer, 1st Battn, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, for one year and Lieut A S Begbie, I S C, wing officer and quarter master, 16th (The Lucknow) Regt of Bengal Infy, for six months.

Major S A E Hickson, D S O, R E Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Military Works Dept, is granted leave out of India (p a) for one year, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

The undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—Sub-Condt J O'Brien, Ordnance Dept, for one year.

The undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Sub-Condt C Edwards, supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, for one year.

Bgde Surgn Lieut-Col A Cameron M D, Civil Surgn, Allahabad, has been granted, by the Secy of State for India, furlough out of India (m c) for seven months.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Rt Hon' the Secy of State for India:—Col R V Riddell, R E Mint Master, Bombay, (p a) till 12th March, 1895; Lieut-Col J Davidson, Indian S C, commandant, 3rd Regt of Punjab Cavy, (m c) for one month; Lieut-Col W G C Halkett, I S C, commandant 31st (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, (p a) for four months; Lieut J C D Pinney, I S C, squadron officer, Central India Horse, (m c) for two months; and Lieut C N Baker, I S C, wing officer, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regt of Bengal (Light) Infy, (m c) for four months.

The undermentioned officer and warrant officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the R Hon the Secy of State for India, till arrival of transport "Victoria" at Bombay:—Lieut F G Fuller, R E Assist Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Dept; Condr A W Sheppard, Ordnance Dept, chief clerk, Office of the Inspr Genl of Ordnance, Eastern Circle, Bengal; and Condr J A Bryant, Commissariat-Transport Dept.

Capt N A K Burne, I S C wing commander, 23rd (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy (Pioneers) is granted an extension of leave.

Condr S Craig, Commissariat Transport Dept is granted an extension of leave to the 4th Oct.

Col L J H Grey, C S I, I S C Commissioner and Supt Delhi division is permitted to reside out of India on succession to Colonel's allowance.

Col J Burne, I S C is permitted to reside out of India.

Condr G S Newbold, Miscellaneous list, is transferred to the pension establishment

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—Indian Staff Corps—Major M Alexander Gray, to be Lieut-Col

Major F D Welchman, I S C, wing comdr and 2-in-comd, 4th Regt of Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, has been permitted, by the Secy of State for India, to retire from the service

Surg-Lieut-Col H P Yeld, Depy Assay Master, Bombay Mint, is permitted to retire from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments to the Royal Indian Marine have been made by the Secy of State for India:—To be Sub-Lieuts—R G Strong, F V de Burgh and E J Headlam

Mr Strong is appointed subject to examination by a Medical Board

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs;—Lieut H C E Dobbin, R I M, for six months

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr J B Braddon, Examiner of Accounts are on his return from leave, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Assam

The following reversion and promotions are ordered in the Accounts Branch:—J A Marshall, to be Depy Examiner 1st grade; Major C R Hoskyn, RE, to be Examiner, 3rd class; S G Wood, to be Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade; H A D Wathen, to be Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade; E Lund, to be Examiner 4th class, 3rd grade; and A Conley, Depy Examiner, class 1.

Mr G Humfress, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engr-in-Chief of the Frontier Section, North Western Railway.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr W S Navarra, Assist Supt has been granted, by the Director, Persian Section, privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

It is notified that Major T C Pears, I S C, on return from privilege leave, assumed charge of the Ulwar Agency, from Capt A F Pinhey, I S C.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

Mr J R Berington, Asst Supdt of Police, on return from leave, is posted to Nowgong, and placed in charge of the Civil Police of that district.

Mr P H O'Brien, I C S, Depy Commr, on special duty at Shillong, is retransferred to Sylhet as Depy Commr of that district.

Mr B B Newbould, I C S, Offg Dupy Commr, of Sylhet, on being relieved by Mr P H O'Brien, I C S, is posted to Sylhet as Asst Commr.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

Privilege leave for fifteen days, is granted to Mr J G J Duff Dist Supt of Police, Betul, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr A M Brgstocke, I C S, Assist Commr, 4th (off 3rd) class, is appointed to officiate as Assist Commr, 2nd class.

On return from three months' privilege leave granted him Mr C M B Seagrim, Dist Supdt of Police, is re-posted to the Seoni Dist.

On being relieved by Mr C M B Seagrim, Mr P D Kirkham offg Dist Supdt of Police, Seoni, reverts to his substantive appointment of Assist Dist Supt of Police, and is re-posted to the Jubbulpore Dist.

Mr J Hurst, Dist Supt of Police, is permitted to return to duty before the expiry of the eighteen months' leave on medical certificate.

On being relieved by Mr J Hurst, Mr K W Deighton, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Mandla, reverts to his substantive appointment of Assist Dist Supdt of Police, and is re-posted to the Bilaspur Dist.

The Chief Commr is pleased to invest Mr A Mayne, I C S, Assist Commr and Magte of the 1st class, in the Jubbulpore Dist, with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in Section 260 of the said Act.

Surgn-Capt S A C Dallas, I M S (Madras), whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr by Govt of India, is appointed to do duty under the orders of the Civil Surgeon, Nagpur.

On return from the furlough granted him Mr T Drysdale, Depy Commr, is re-posted to the Seoni Dist.

On being relieved by Mr T Drysdale, Mr J Walker, I C S, Offg Depy Commr, Seoni, is transferred in the same capacity to Mandla.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr Alay Mahomed, S C S, Dupy Commr, Mandla.

On his return from furlough, Surgn-Lient-Col H K McKay, Civil Surgn, is appointed to be Civil Surgn of Jubbulpore, vice Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col J B Gaffney, retiring from the service.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Surgn-Lieut-Col H K McKay, Civil Surgn, Jubbulpore, to the medical charge of the Jubbulpore Central Jail.

Surgn-Lieut-Col H K McKay, Civil Surgn, returned from the furlough granted him by Govt of India, Military Dept, and assumed charge of the office of Civil Surgn, Jubbulpore, from Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col J B Gaffney.

Surgn-Lieut-Col H K McKay assumed medical charg of the Jubbulpore Central Jail from Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col J B Gaffney.

The following transfers among Assist Commissioners are ordered:—Mr L A G Clarke, I C S, from Seoni to Nagpur; Mr L E P Gaskin, I C S, from Nagpar to Raipur; Mr W N Maw, I C S, from Damoh to Jubbulpore; and Mr. R V Russell, I C S, from Jubbulpore to Sambalpur.

Mr H H Priest, I C S, Offg Chief Sec to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, availed himself, of privilege leave, making over charge of his duties to Mr A L Saunders, I C S.

Mr S Ismay, I C S, Additional Sessions Judge, Nagpur Division, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner, Nagpur Divn, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr L Neill, I C S, retiring from the service.

Mr C E Low, I C S, Assist Commr, assumed charge of his duties at Hoshangabad

Mr. E P S Hill, Assist Settlement Officer, Damoh, is transferred in the same capacity to Seoni.

Leave on Medical certificate for six months, is granted to Mr R C Milward, Assist Consvr of Forests.

On return from the leave granted him Mr F S Barker, Depy Consvr of Forests, is posted to the charge of the Chhindwara Forest Division.

On being relieved by Mr F S Barker, Depy Consvr of Forests, Mr W G Gilmore, Forest Ranger, is appointed a Working Plans Assist in the Chhindwara Forest Division.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

General Lord Roberts opened a bazaar in aid of the funds of the new volunteer drill hall, Newport, Mon., on Tuesday, and was afterwards entertained at luncheon and presented with an address by the Corporation. His Lordship, in replying, said since his return to England after a long sojourn abroad, he had observed no deterioration in that fine manly spirit which had always inspired men of the British race. An invasion would make the value of the volunteer force fully appreciated, and without that force England would be in a sorry plight, add there would be bitter repentance over lost opportunities of fostering that spirit which induced men to join the volunteers. Referring to the illness of the Ameer, Lord Roberts said Afghanistan, under a friendly Power, was a guarantee for the safety of the north-western frontier of India, and England could never allow anarchy to prevail in that country or permit it to pass into the possession of any other nation.

It is stated that the Admiralty has decided that Admiral Fremantle. Commander-in-Chief of the China squadron, whose term of command is just about to expire, shall remain at his post for the present. The ships under his command are now, or shortly will be, double the ordinary number, and include the battleship Gibraltar (or the St. George, a vessel of the same class) from home, the Æolus from the Mediterranean, the Pigeon and the Redbreast from the East Indian squadron; the Crescent, a vessel said to be a sister ship to the Gibraltar; the Edgar, a first-class cruiser, and the Spartan, a second-class cruiser—both vessels built since 1889, and both ordered to China from the Mediterranean. The force of marines despatched the other day from Liverpool across Canada was intended for these vessels.

Two important armour-plate tests have just been made in the United States, and in both instances the Harveyised armour came off well. At the Indian Head naval proving ground a nickel steel plate, made by Carnegie and Harveyised, but only 4 inches thick, one of a lot intended for the barbettes of the Brooklyn and Iowa, was the subject of trial. Three 4-inch Carpenter shells were fired. The first shot was fired at a portion of a plate free from surface cracks, which were apparent in some places. The initial velocity was 1,491 feet a second. The head of the shell perforated the plate, lodging 6 inches in the backing. The next shot was fired at the centre of a group of numerous cracks, on the other end of the plate. The velocity of this shot was 1,595 feet. The shell was smashed against the plate, there being no penetration, "showing that surface cracks do not lessen the resisting power of the plate," as the report states. A third shot was fired for experimental purposes at a velocity of 1,676 feet. The shell broke up, but perforated the plate and backing. The second trial took place two days later at the Bethlehem Iron Company's proving ground near Redington, in the presence of representatives of the United States Board of Ordnance. The plate tested was one of a group of Harveyised side armour-plates for the battleship Texas. The plate was 18 feet 2 inches long, 6 feet 4 inches wide, and 12 inches thick, tapering to 6 inches. The oak plank backing was 36 inches thick. Two shots were fired from an 8-inch gun, the first at a low velocity to crack the plate, the other with a greater speed to penetrate, Holtzer projectiles weighing 250 lbs. being used in both cases. The charge of powder for the first shot was 79½ lbs., and the initial velocity attained was 1,678 feet. The projectile struck the mark fairly and was shattered, the point remaining imbedded in the plate. "Not a crack of any kind was to be seen, and the shot seemed to have had no effect at all upon the target." For the second shot a charge of 110½lbs. of powder was used and the velocity attained was 2004 feet. The projectile was again shattered, part of it remaining imbedded. The penetration was about 8 inches. "Although the point of impact of the second shot was within 3 feet of the first, it produced no crack, and had no more effect than the first projectile."

Some three thousand persons, mostly Government employes met the other day at Woolwich for the purpose of passing resolutions calling upon the Government to pay its employes a living wage—namely, 6d. an hour. Mr. B. Jones, the Labour candidate for Woolwich, who presided, said that Mr. A. J. Balfour had stated that it was the deisre of the late Government to treat its servants on the same footing as those employed by private firms, but the policy of the present Government in this respect was far from honest, and the Labour party would have to speak in no uncertain voice to rouse the country against the present Ministry. The meeting was unanimous, and several resolutions affecting the Dockyard and Arsenal employes were carried.

"The Mate" had so lately taken the world into his confidence and told it all his story with such charming frankness, that—in addition to the comrades who knew him in his best days as the cheeriest and brightest of companions to many hundreds of friends and acquaintances in and out of society who met him in the hunting field, at race meetings, at every rendezvous of every section of the sporting world—thousands of people who never were acquainted with his most original and entertaining personality will grieve over the news of his sudden death. Sir John Astley was unique. "We ne'er shall look upon his like again." He could never have been "raised" in any country but England, and probably he never would have been possible except in the transition period between 1830 and 1850; but at any time his buoyant spirits, his racy natural humour, his quaint turn of phrase, and his picturesque view of things would have given him a position among the men of mark. Save and except the lighter accomplishments and graces and knowledge of languages, Sir John Astley was an "Admirable Crichton." He rode, ran, boxed, fenced, shot, fished, swam and cricketed with skill and enthusiasm. In 1854 he was the champion runner of the British Army in the East, and long afterwards he would have proved himself "an awkward customer" with the gloves or on "the cinder path." But an "exam,"—preliminary or other—would have floored him; that was an obstacle "The Mate" could not have got over! If he had some of the best qualities of the Briton he also had some of the defects of the insular Saxon. He "could not abide Mounseer," and so far did his prejudices extend that he would not go to the French races in camp, and never indulged in the pleasant "camaraderie" which many brother guardsmen—viz., Hardinge, De Bathe, Higginson, Joliffe and others—cultivated with French officers of the "Chacal" type, Zouaves and Chasseurs of the Guard, in the Crimea. There was a touch of obstinacy in the devotion which was so ill rewarded to the turf that eventually led to the portrait of himself prefixed to his autobiography as "Stonebroke," and the courage with which he faced misfortune was something like doggedness—a resolve not to be beaten by fortune which makes or mars us all. He will be missed by many a covert side, in many a cosy corner, in the squire's stubbles' in the club smoking-room far and near all over the isle; and many a kindly tale will be told by those The Mate has left behind him in cottage and in hall this winter of his 'infinite variety' and experiences. In all his career Sir John Astley maintained an unblemished reputation as a man of honour and a gentleman, and cast no discredit on his ancient name and the house from which he sprang.

Over five years have now elapsed since the present very radical scheme was introduced. Surely in that time the lame ducks—if there were any such—who were presumed to be unfitted from their rank and seniority in the corps for the more important responsibility of chief of their own duties in a district have been weeded out. It ought to be perfectly feasible, for a change to be now made limiting the officers of the Army Service Corps to duties more closely appertaining to supplies and transport. We have reason to believe that Major-General Duncan, when Assistant Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards, was appointed chairman of a Committee to inquire into and report upon the necessity or otherwise of altering the existing organisation. Unfortunalety, General Duncan did not retain his appointment long enough to see the question finally settled one way or the other. Certain inside influence was, as is well known, unfavourable to a separation, on the plea that by breaking up the corps, its position as a corps would be weakened. But, on the other hand, a far greater state of efficiency for all concerned will follow with a separate barrack department. The barrack duties need not be in any way connected with the supply and transport: the duties are not dependent on one another, and it would appear to be in many respects advantageous to form an entirely separate barrack department, as by so doing the supply and transport will not only be more mobile, but the service will become far more popular with the combatant branches from which it is recruited, and with which it is now classed.

On this subject one of the best-known officers of the corps writes:—"On financial grounds a separation of the barrack branch of the corps would undonbtedly be advantageous to everybody, for it can be mainly formed from officers on the Supernumerary List—i.e., those officers who were originally departmental officers like myself—and who are trained to the duties required to be administered. These officers might be saved to some txtent from oompulsory retirement. A supply of transport officer need to be young and active, and a good horseman, a barrack master does not require the same qualities. Thus the country would be gaining the services of experienced officers for many years more for a small addition to the 'pension' and be saving the non-effective vote by the amount of each pension, as the officers would be working for the public serviee up to, say, 65 years of age, in lieu of vegetating on pensions varying from £450 to £700 or £800 or more per annum for doing nothing."

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

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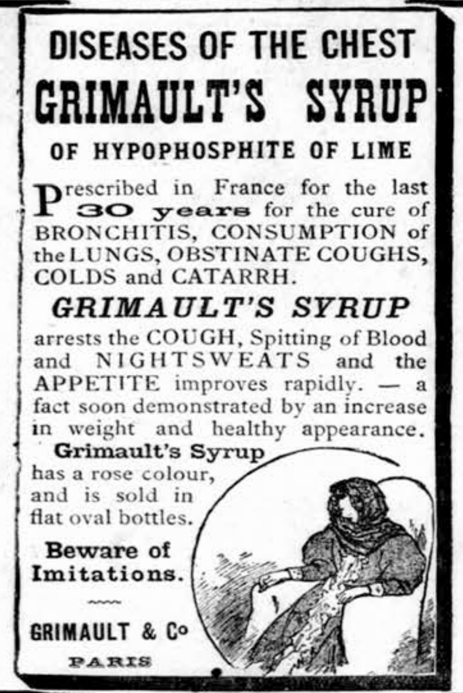

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NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.

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"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.

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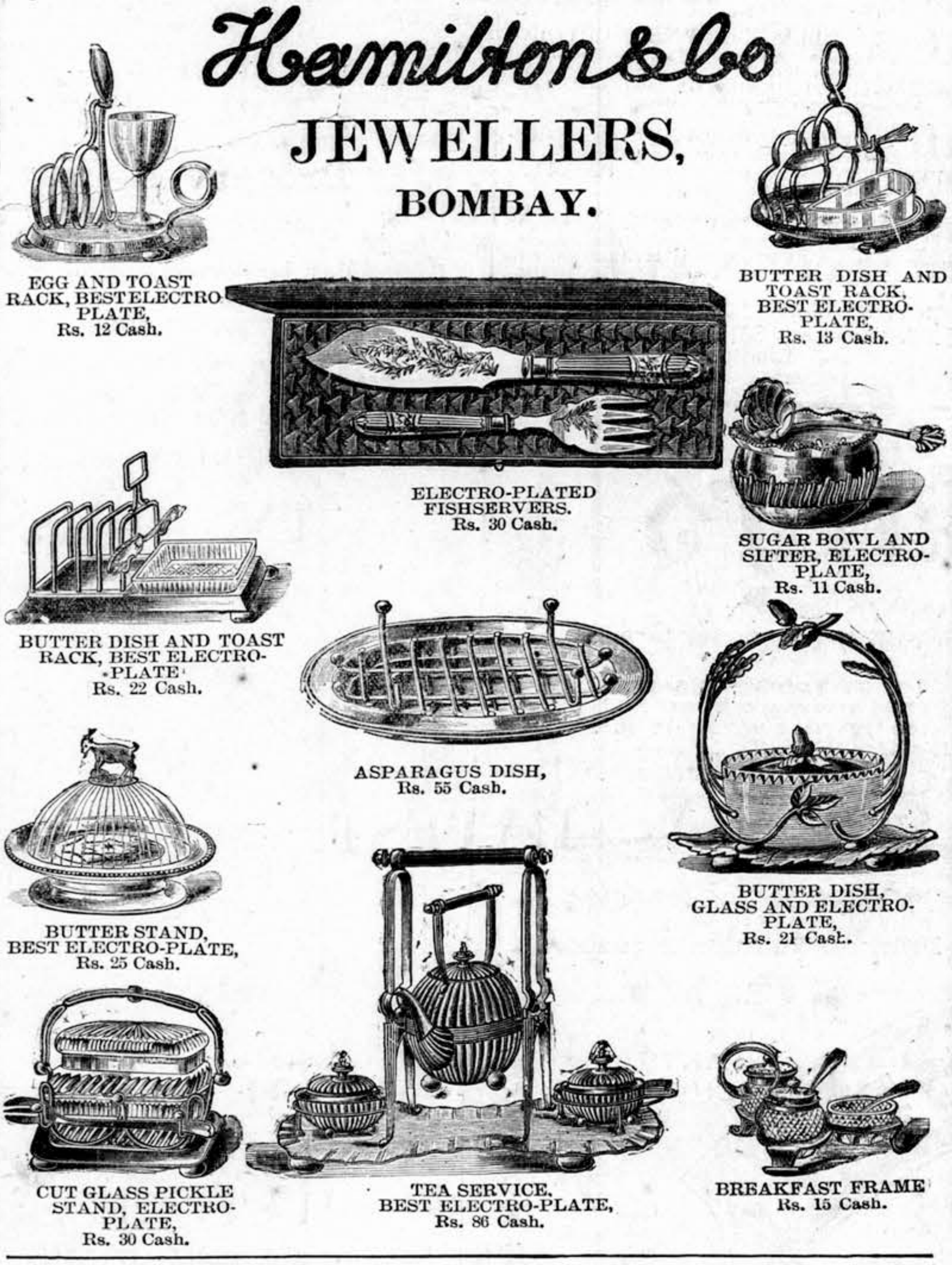

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Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.
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By burning one of **SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES** in the Room, before going to bed

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